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FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE

OBITUARY RECORD

No. 5

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FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE

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1838.

Rev. George Washington WILLIARD, D. D., LL. D., son of John and Marie (Shafer) Williard, both members of the Reformed Church, was born near Burkittsville, Frederick county, Md., June 10, 1818. He spent his boyhood in hard work on his father's farm, receiving little education beyond the three fundamentals, but thorough training in the essentials of right living. To this hard but wholesome outdoor labor in early life he attributed his unusual good health.

At the age of sixteen, after his father's death and the abandonment of the farm, he entered the High School at York, Pa., where he continued to study until the school was moved to Mercersburg, Pa., in 1835. From there he entered Marshall College and was graduated in 1838. He was a member of the Goethean Literary Society. After spending two years more at Mercersburg studying theology, he was licensed to preach by the Eastern Synod at Greencastle, Pa., October, 1840, and ordained shortly afterwards at Jefferson, Md., by a committee of the Maryland classis.

From this time, until his death sixty years later, he was almost continuously absorbed in religious work of some kind. He held first the Jefferson charge, consisting of the Jefferson, Manor, and Lovettsville congregations, over which he officiated for four years. For six months thereafter he supplied the Funkstown congregation, and then accepted the Huntingdon charge in Pennsylvania, composed of the Huntingdon and McConnellstown congregations. During the two years that he held this charge he also

taught in the Huntingdon Academy. His wife's precarious health at this time made him seek a home in a milder climate, and he, therefore, accepted a charge at Winchester, Va., where he cared for the two congregations, Winchester and Smithville. He remained here three years, until 1850. From 1850 to 1855 he had charge of the Reformed congregation at Columbus, Ohio. At the end of this time he received a call to the First Church, Dayton, Ohio, which he accepted. This charge consisted of two congregations and involved heavy work, so heavy, in fact, that he had the charge divided, and accepted as his part the Bethel charge, made up of Bethel and Mt. Carmel congregations.

In September, 1866, Dr. Williard began his work as president of Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, Ohio, to which position he had been elected shortly before. He found the college in need of financial and other help, and set himself to the task of putting it on a firm foundation. While he held the office of president he was instrumental in building the president's house, a ladies' boarding hall, and a new college building, the last costing \$60,000. In 1890, when he resigned the presidency, the college was free from debt and had an interest-bearing fund of over \$100,000, and the number of students had increased to 346.

Dr. Williard left Heidelberg College to accept the professorship of Ethics and Apologetics in Ursinus College and Theological Seminary. He held this position until June, 1893, when he retired and moved to Lancaster, Pa. He left Lancaster in 1895 on an invitation to start the Fifth Reformed church at Dayton. The building and founding of this Memorial church (in honor of his second wife) was his last important church work. He began with a Sunday School in an abandoned street car shed, and in five years built up a congregation of over three hundred and fifty members with a church property worth nearly \$20,000. He died at Dayton, September 17, 1900.

During his long and useful life Dr. Williard, in spite of his arduous duties, found time for much literary work. For

thirteen years, from 1853 to 1866, he edited the *Western Missionary* (now the *Christian World*), the organ of the Reformed Church in the West. He contributed also to many magazines. One of his contributions, in 1896, was an autobiographical sketch. His published works are: "Commentary of Dr. Zacharias Ursinus on the Heidelberg Catechism, translated from the Latin into English," 1851; "Western Liturgy of the Reformed Church of the West," 1871; "History of Heidelberg College, with the thirteen addresses and sermons delivered before the graduating classes," 1879; "A Treasury of Family Reading," 1883; "Life Work and Character of Henry Leonard," 1890; and "The Comparative Study of the Dominant Religions of the World, 1893." This last work the author thought was his "best and most important."

Dr. Williard received the degree of D. D. from Franklin and Marshall College in 1866, and that of LL. D. from Monmouth (Ill.) College in 1888.

Dr. Williard was married three times. His first wife, and the mother of all his children, was Miss Louisa C. Little, daughter of Dr. P. W. Little of Mercersburg, to whom he was married April 21, 1841. She died in Dayton, September 10, 1863. His second wife was Miss Emily J. Hiveling, daughter of Col. J. Hiveling of Xenia, Ohio, with whom he lived happily for nearly twenty-six years. On October 27, 1892, he was married to his third wife, Miss Mary E. Gormley of Lancaster, who survives him. He had five children. The only daughter, Mary Louisa, died in Dayton when six months old. The first two sons, Cephas L. and J. Newton, also died, the former at Dayton, aged 26 years, and the latter in Tiffin, aged 45 years. The third and fourth sons, Dr. G. Parker Williard, a practising physician in Tiffin, and Rev. Edwin Rush Williard (Heidelberg College, 1872; Heidelberg Theological Seminary, 1874), of Canal Fulton, Ohio, are still living.

[The *Christian World*, Sept. 22, 1900 (Portrait); Mrs. G. W. Williard; Rev. E. R. Williard.]

1844.

Rev. Josiah Milton STEARNS, son of Jesse and Lucinda (Davis) Stearns, was born at Ashburnham, Mass., June 17, 1818. In 1820 his parents removed to New Ipswich, N. H. He fitted for college at New Ipswich Academy and entered Amherst (Mass.) College in the class of 1843. The same year he entered the Senior class of Marshall College, from which he was graduated in 1844. He was a member of the Goethean Society. He studied theology (Trinitarian Congregationalist) at Columbus, Ohio, and was ordained and installed over the church at Lunenburg, Vt., June 6, 1849. He was dismissed at his request, on account of failing health, February 3, 1852. As acting pastor, he supplied the Congregational pulpit at Brentwood, N. H., from September 26, 1852, until he died, June 12, 1853. He was buried at New Ipswich. He married, May 24, 1847, Flora McIntire. He left three children.

[Ezra S. Stearns.]

1847.

B. F. MILES, A. M., M. D., entered college from Huntingdon, Pa., as a Junior in 1845, joined the Diognothian Society, and graduated in 1847. He studied medicine and practiced in Chicago, where he died April 21, 1899. He was twice married. A son, James H. Miles, is living in Chicago, and a sister, Mrs. Julia M. Dorris, is living at Huntingdon.

1848.

Rev. William Miller DEATRICK, A. M., D. D., son of Nicholas and Margaret (Miller) Deatrick, was born January 22, 1823, in Tyrone township, Adams county, Pa., about ten miles north of Gettysburg. His childhood and early youth were spent on his father's farm, and here he laid the foundation for the sturdy physique and the rugged, manly character for which he was noted in after life. In his young

manhood he learned the trade of miller, and in this period he read such books as he was able to procure, among them the works of John Bunyan, which made a deep and lasting impression upon him.

While quite young he felt the desire to enter the ministry, but lack of means seemed to make it impossible. The Rev. Samuel Gutelius, who confirmed him in 1842, by his advice and help, opened the way for his going to college. In the fall of 1842 he entered the Preparatory Department of Marshall College and two years later the Freshman class. He became a member of the Diognothian Literary Society, and was graduated with his class in 1848. During his years at college he performed manual labor about the buildings in order to earn money to prosecute his studies.

After graduation, for several years he devoted his vacations to teaching, while he pursued a course of study in the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg. In 1849 he taught at Elmwood Institute at Norristown, Pa., and while there preached his first sermon. In May, 1850, he went to Mifflinburg, Pa., where he taught until autumn, then going to Milton, Pa., where he taught until the spring of 1851. The winter of 1851-1852 he taught an academy at Manchester, Md. Soon after leaving the Theological Seminary he received a call from the Mechanicsburg charge in Cumberland county, Pa., but this call he felt obliged to decline, inasmuch as the salary was only \$140 a year and the nature of the charge required the keeping of a horse.

In 1852 Dr. Deatrick accepted the Huntingdon (Pa.) charge, composed of the Huntingdon and McConnellstown congregations. In August of this year he was licensed to preach by Zion's classis at Hanover, Pa. He began his pastoral work in the Huntingdon charge in November, 1852, and on Christmas day of that year was ordained. After laboring in this field for two and a half years, he was obliged to resign on account of throat trouble and cease preaching for nearly a year. In the spring of 1856 he accepted a call from the Yellow Creek charge in Bedford

county, Pa., where he labored with great success until December, 1862, when he resigned to accept the Friend's Cove charge in the same county. His work in this charge was most laborious, requiring long and tiresome journeys on horseback over or around the mountain that divided his field. At the present time the charge served by Dr. Deatrick comprises the Friend's Cove and Clear Ridge charges and the Everett congregation of the Everett charge.

Mr. Deatrick resigned the Friend's Cove charge April 1, 1875, to accept the position of financial agent of Mercersburg College. He then moved to Mercersburg, where he continued to reside until August, 1897, when he went to Bedford to make his home with his daughter. About 1878 he resigned his position as financial agent, and after that he lived more or less in retirement, though by no means inactive. He served at times the Mercersburg, the McConnellsburg, and the St. Thomas charges as supply, and devoted much of his time to general church work.

His exactness and skill in parliamentary and financial matters were early recognized. For forty-four years he was stated clerk of Mercersburg classis and for thirty years its treasurer. He was stated clerk of the Synod of the Potomac from its organization in 1873, treasurer of the Board of Education twenty-five years, president of the Society for the Relief of Ministers and their Widows for seventeen years, and from 1880 to 1900, a member, and from 1880 until June, 1895, president, of the Board of Regents of Mercersburg College. The length of his service as stated clerk of Mercersburg classis is unique in the history of the Reformed Church in the United States.

In 1851 the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him "in course" by Marshall College, and in 1887 the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Franklin and Marshall.

Dr. Deatrick was a frequent contributor to the *Reformed Church Messenger* and to the *Reformed Church Record*. He edited the sixth volume of "The Fathers of the Reformed Church," published in 1888 at Reading, Pa.

On November 9, 1852, Dr. Deatrick was married to Miss Harriet Peyton Sohn, of Mercersburg. Mrs. Deatrick died August 3, 1884. Their children are Rev. W. W. Deatrick (Mercersburg College, 1876; Theological Seminary at Lancaster, 1879), of the Keystone State Normal School, Kutztown, Pa.; Rev. E. R. Deatrick (Mercersburg College, 1879; Theological Seminary at Lancaster, 1884), Baltimore, Md.; and Anna M. (Mercersburg College, 1884), wife of Prof. C. V. Smith (1890), of Bedford.

Dr. Deatrick died after a long illness at Bedford, May 6, 1901. He is buried at Mercersburg.

[Reformed Church Messenger, May 9, 1901 (Portrait); Rev. E. R. Deatrick, B. D.]

1849.

John William BROWN, Esq., son of Dr. Mercer and Rebecca (Wolfly) Brown, was born at Middletown, Pa., April 7, 1830. He prepared for college in the public schools of Middletown. He entered the Sophomore class of Marshall College in 1846, became a member of the Diognothian Literary Society, and was graduated with his class in 1849.

He wished to take up printing and journalism, but followed the desire of his father and entered the office of J. C. Kunkel, Esq., in Harrisburg, Pa., as a student at law. On January 23, 1852, he was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county, but he never felt perfectly satisfied with his profession. Always a Democrat and interested in politics, he took an active interest in political affairs until the last ten years of his life. During the Civil War he was a notary public in Harrisburg. He also served that city as city solicitor, from 1863 to 1865. From 1875 to 1879 he was a clerk in the office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs.

In 1867, in partnership with D. W. Moore, he controlled the Harrisburg *Patriot*, which he managed most successfully. From 1882 until 1897 he was one of the owners and managers of the Bay Foundry and Machine Shops in Harrisburg. He then retired from business.

Mr. Brown took a prominent part in the organization of the Lafayette Hall Rescue Mission, and for the last three years of his life was its superintendent. The great work accomplished by this mission was largely due to his efforts.

On March 8, 1860, he was married to Miss Mary Ann Wilson, of Harrisburg. Mrs. Brown and a daughter, the wife of George P. Cooper, survive him. He died in Harrisburg July 18, 1900, and is buried in the Harrisburg cemetery.

[Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot, July 19, 1900; Rev. J. R. Stein; Mercer B. Tate.]

John Henry THOMAS, Esq., A. M., son of Jacob and Sophia (Bowlus) Thomas, was born at Middletown, Md., October 4, 1826. He prepared for college at Middletown, and entered the Freshman class of Marshall College in 1845, graduating with his class in due course. Like his brother, Rev. Richard P. Thomas (1852), he was a member of the Diognothian Society. Mr. Thomas received the degree of A. M. "in course" from Marshall College in 1852.

Immediately after graduation he moved to Columbus, Ohio, and entered the law office of Hon. S. W. Andrews, where he stayed for two years, until, in 1851, he moved to Springfield, Ohio, his home for the remainder of his life. His first years in Springfield were spent in the law office of William White. He was admitted to the bar in 1852. For two years he practised law, although the possibilities for money-making in industrial work attracted him strongly in other directions. At the end of this time he was chosen recorder of the county, an unusual honor for so comparatively unknown a man. In 1857, at the close of his term of office, he gave up the practice of law, and formed a partnership with P. P. Mast for the manufacture of agricultural implements.

From this time on Mr. Thomas was associated with large business interests and many political, municipal and charitable affairs. The business firm formed with Mr. Mast

started in the panic times, and was, moreover, hampered by lack of capital, but good management, perfect honesty and untiring effort carried it through and soon made it one of the largest of its kind. The firm continued until 1872, when Mr. Thomas retired. After two years of rest, however, he again entered the field, and resumed the business, associating with him his two sons. The firm was incorporated in 1887 as the Thomas Manufacturing Company. It prospered from the first, and is now one of the largest and best known manufactories of hay machinery, harrows, drills, etc., in the country.

Mr. Thomas invested his large profits mostly in land, buying some of the best farms in the West, especially in Ohio and Kansas. His money was always judiciously placed, and the division of property was made some time before his death.

Mr. Thomas was always active in work for his city, and in the wider field of state and national politics. He was for a long term of years a member of the city council and of many of the municipal boards, notably the Board of Public Affairs, Board of Equalization, and the Snyder Park Board. He was also several times elected trustee of the Water Works Department. He, together with Mr. Ross Mitchell, gave the city its first public hospital, known as the City, or Mitchell-Thomas, Hospital. In 1868 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for Congress. He became nationally prominent on the occasion of his race for the United States Senate when the late Calvin S. Brice was elected.

Mr. Thomas was married, October 29, 1854, to Miss Mary Bonser, daughter of Hon. Jacob Bonser of Chillicothe, Ohio. Two sons and two daughters were born to them. The sons are Hon. W. S. Thomas, member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and Findley B. Thomas, both of Springfield. The daughters are Mrs. Summers, wife of Circuit Judge A. N. Summers, and Miss Mabel Thomas. Besides his wife and children, Mr.

Thomas left two brothers and three sisters: Charles E. Thomas, vice-president of the Thomas Manufacturing Company; Joseph W. Thomas, of San Diego, Cal.; Mrs. Alfred Raffensperger, and the Misses Josephine and Alda Thomas.

Mr. Thomas' activity and usefulness continued up to the very day of his death. On January 23, 1901, he was apparently in the best of health and spirits, when, after a cheerful dinner with his son and grandchildren, he retired to his room for a little rest. About 1.30 P. M. a member of the household passed the door and noticed him dozing in his chair. The noise aroused him and he attempted to walk toward her and speak. He fell, and expired before medical aid could reach him, paralysis probably being the cause. The funeral took place at his home, the services being conducted by the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Thomas was a member. The interment was made in Ferncliff cemetery.

[Springfield (Ohio) Press-Republic, January 24, 1901 (Portrait): Charles E. Thomas.]

Samuel Wesley VAN DYKE, Esq., son of William and Nancy (Duncan) Van Dyke, was born at Mercersburg, Pa., March 3, 1826. He prepared for college at Mercersburg, entered the Freshman class of Marshall College in 1845 and was graduated there in 1849. He was a member of the Diognothian Society.

After graduation Mr. Van Dyke read law with the firm of Emmons and Van Dyke (his brother, John H. Van Dyke, 1842) of Milwaukee, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. Instead of practising law, however, he was forced, on account of asthma, the ailment that hampered him from youth, to abandon his profession and engage in less sedentary work. He therefore bought a farm of about 150 acres at Summit, Waukesha county, Wis., on the west shore of Lower Nashotah lake. Here he led a rather retired life from 1852 until the time of his death.

He was married, June 15, 1853, to Miss Annie Patterson,

of Juniata county, Pa. Eight children were born to them, six of whom are living. They are: William J., of St. Cloud, Minn.; Harry L., Carroll, and James D., of Long Prairie, Minn.; Norman E., of Kilbourn, Wis., and Annie D. Van Dyke, who resides at home. Mr. Van Dyke was a brother-in-law of the late Chief Justice Sterrett of Pennsylvania.

After two years of poor health, he died of enlargement of the heart, July 29, 1900, at his home, Lower Nashotah lake. He was buried in the Nashotah cemetery.

[Oconomowoc (Wis.) Press, July 30, 1900; Miss A. D. Van Dyke.]

Rev. Edmund Rex ZIMMERMAN, Esq., B.D., son of Peter and Mary (Rex) Zimmerman, was born near Schaeferstown, Lebanon county, Pa., December 26, 1827. He attended school at Womelsdorf, Pa., and, later, John Beck's school at Lititz, Pa. In 1884 he entered the Preparatory Department of Marshall College and the following year the Freshman class, graduating in due course. He was a member of the Goethean Literary Society.

After graduation, in 1849, he entered the office of the Hon. William Strong (afterwards justice in the Supreme Court of the United States) in Reading, Pa., where he remained for three years, with the exception of one year at the Yale Law School. On April 8, 1852, he was admitted to the bar in Reading, where he practised his profession for two years. In the fall of 1854, the year the Kansas and Nebraska bill was passed, Mr. Zimmerman moved to Kickapoo, Kansas, a pro-slavery town and rival of Leavenworth, where he opened a law office. His experience here is best described in his own words: "I found myself against my will in the midst of this Kansas war, so-called. One night my law office was shot through by a cannon, the contents of the cannon (slugs, nails, fragments of horseshoes, etc.) passing clear through the office and lodging, many of them, in the trunks of the trees in the rear of the office. The following night my books, papers, trunk and clothing were

all burned up; and then I gave up law and took to the war-path." For a number of years Mr. Zimmerman "followed the plains," part of the time in Government employ. In 1864 he went to Idaho to dig gold, and in 1865 to Portland, Oregon. Here, in 1867, at the age of forty, he was converted in the Taylor Street M. E. Church.

In the fall of 1870 Mr. Zimmerman sailed from Portland for New York and Pennsylvania by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Two years later he entered the Boston Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1875 with the degree of B. D. After graduation he served nine months as a supply for the Cutler and Whiting circuit in the East Maine Conference, on the Bay of Fundy, and in July, 1876, returned to Kansas, where he was appointed to the Water-ville circuit in Kansas conference. He served in this conference until its division in 1882, when he remained with the territory embraced by the Northwest Kansas conference. He remained a member of this conference until his death. His last appointment was to the Warwick charge in 1895, where his health failed him soon after he entered upon the work. He was relieved and moved to Jewell City, where he resided until his death, July 8, 1900. Mr. Zimmerman's life as a minister on the frontier was one of incessant work and exposure to all sorts and conditions of weather. One year, when drought destroyed all the crops, he received for his support but six gallons of home-made molasses; and this he shared with those more needy than himself.

On May 19, 1888, in the sixtieth year of his life, Mr. Zimmerman was married to Mrs. Susan C. Willard, *née* Scott. Mrs. Zimmerman survives.

[Jewell County Republican, Jewell City, Kan., July 13, 1900; Rev. D. McGurk; Rev. H. H. Ranck; Rev. E. R. Zimmerman.]

1850.

George Duffield HALL, son of Rev. William Maclay and Ellen Campbell (Williams) Hall, and brother of the Hon.

William Maclay Hall (1846), was born at Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pa., February 22, 1831. He entered the Junior class of Marshall College in 1848, became a member of the Diagnothian Literary Society, and was graduated with his class in 1850.

After graduation Mr. Hall began the study of law at Lewistown, but before completing his course, entered the employ of Lyon, Shorb & Co., extensive iron manufacturers at Pittsburg, Pa. He entered their service in 1851 and two years later went to St. Louis, Mo., as manager of a branch house which had been established by them in that city. The house in St. Louis was known as the Sligo Iron Store. After serving six years as manager, Mr. Hall became part owner of the business, and some years later sole owner and manager. He gave this business his closest attention until 1879, when his wife's illness compelled him to entrust it to other hands. He removed to California and resided there two years in the hope that a change of climate would prove beneficial to Mrs. Hall's health. The result was not what was hoped for. Mrs. Hall returned to St. Louis to die in 1882. Soon afterwards Mr. Hall's health became seriously impaired and he then organized a stock company to conduct the business of the Sligo Iron Store. This corporation is still in existence, and carries on a trade that extends to all parts of the United States. Its founder died December 6, 1883, and was buried in the Bellefontaine cemetery of St. Louis.

Mr. Hall is remembered in St. Louis as the builder of one of the great commercial establishments of that city. A man of high character, superior business qualifications, broad and liberal views, he not only managed his own affairs successfully, but contributed largely to the advancement of the commercial interests of St. Louis. In early life he was a Whig in politics, but later became a Republican. During the Civil War he was an ardent Union man. He made generous use of his large fortune in furthering the charitable and educational work of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member from his youth.

Mr. Hall was twice married. His first wife, who was Miss Louisa Miller, died without children. His second wife was Miss Lucretia Allen of St. Louis. Four children were born to them: Allen, Louis Maclay, Mabel Horlekenden, and George Duffield, are living.

[Hyde, William, and Conrad, Howard L., editors. *Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis*, vol. 2, 1899; Rev. J. C. Hornung.]

Rev. John Conrad KLAR, son of Ferdinand and Anne Maria (Bach) Klar, was born October 5, 1823, in Eckhartsborn, Kreis Nidda, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. At the age of thirteen he came to America with his parents, who located in Baltimore, Md. Here he attended the public schools and fitted himself for teaching, by which means he assisted in establishing his father in business, his father in turn furnishing him the means to go to college. In 1847 he entered the Sophomore class of Marshall College. He became a member of the Goethean Literary Society, and was graduated in 1850.

After his graduation he took up the study of theology at Mercersburg, completing his course in 1852. He was not in sympathy with the so-called "Romanising tendency" of the Mercersburg theology of that day. In 1852, during the session of the Ohio Synod, he was examined, licensed, and ordained at Wooster, Ohio. His active ministerial work covers a period of thirty-six years, during which time he served seven different charges.

He served the Shelby charge, in Richland county, Ohio, from 1852 to 1855; the Tomson charge in Seneca county, from 1855 to 1858, consisting of the Tomson, Adams and Bloomville congregations, at the same time serving as a supply to a congregation in Huron county; the Tarlton charge, Pickway county, from 1858 to 1861, consisting of the Tarlton, Stumps, Stoutsville and Warners congregations. During this period he also did much missionary work, preaching in schoolhouses and visiting scattered Reformed families in Pike county. From 1861 to 1865 he served the

Wheatland mission in Clinton county, Iowa. This mission was under the care of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, that body having aided in building a church and supplying the mission with a minister. The people, however, were Germans who were brought up in the Reformed Church, and they longed to return to their mother church. They did so and thereby forfeited the aid they had received from the Presbyterian Board and were obliged to return the money they had received from that source, in addition to assuming the entire support of the minister, whose salary was \$200 a year. While serving this congregation, Mr. Klar also preached in schoolhouses and performed other missionary work in the country surrounding for a distance of twenty-five miles. Most of his travelling was done by private conveyance, except in the winter. Once he was wrecked while on one of his missionary journeys, and was snowbound for a night and a day.

In 1865, on account of the illness and death of his father, he returned to Ohio. In December of that year he accepted the Navarre charge, in Stark county, Ohio. He served this charge for one year, when it was divided and he preached every Sunday to the Richville, or Charity congregation for four years longer, at the same time ministering to the congregations at Bethlehem and Zudaferns, near Bolivar. In 1871 Mr. Klar accepted his sixth charge, the present Waynesburg charge, consisting of congregations at Mineralpoint, St. Martins and Waynesburg, in Stark county. He remained here until 1880, when for five years he supplied a Swiss congregation in Columbiana county. His seventh and last charge was the New Bedford, in Coshocton county, where he remained until failing health compelled him to resign in 1888. He then retired to his home near Navarre, where he died July 16, 1898. He was buried in the St. James cemetery, near his home.

In addition to his regular ministerial labors, Mr. Klar taught at times in the public schools and also in parochial schools.

Mr. Klar was married October 22, 1854, to Miss Catharine Kraus, who, with a daughter, Mrs. Philip Riedesel, near Navarre, survives him. In his last years he suffered much from rheumatism, brought on by the exposure to all sorts of weather in his various pastoral journeys.

[Rev. W. M. Deatricks, D. D.; Mrs. J. C. Klar; Rev. P. H. Weaver.]

1851.

Rev. Jonathan Ebling HIESTER, D. D., was born June 3, 1826, near Belleman's church, Bern township, Berks county, Pa., and was reared near Strausstown, Upper Tulpehocken township, in the same county, at the foot of the southern slope of the Blue Mountains. His parents were Thomas and Christiania (Ebling) Hiester.

His opportunities for mental improvement were extremely limited in his boyhood. He received only six months' schooling preparatory to entering upon his studies with a view to taking up the work of the ministry. At the age of nine he had a decided conviction that he was a child of God, and at the age of eleven he determined to devote himself to the Christian ministry. To this end arrangements were made, with the aid of his pastor, Rev. Thomas H. Leinbach, to send him to the Myerstown Academy, and later to the Womelsdorf Academy in company with his pastor's children. In 1846 he went to Mercersburg, Pa., where he entered the Preparatory School, and, a year later, the Freshman class. On graduation, in 1851, he was awarded the Marshall oration, the highest honor. While in college he was a member of the Goethean Literary Society. In addition to his college duties during his Senior year, he attended the theological lectures of Drs. Philip Schaff and John W. Nevin in the Theological Department. In the spring of 1852, after an additional year's instruction in the Theological Department, he went to Annville, Pa. He supplied several isolated congregations about Annville and Palmyra during the following summer. These congrega-

tions were Belleview (now Bellegrove), Bindnagle's and Annville. These three congregations, together with Campbellstown and Palmyra, were constituted into a new charge, and a call extended to Dr. Hiester in August, 1852. Upon the acceptance of this call, a special meeting of the Lebanon classis was held in the Annville church, then known as the Jerusalem Lutheran and Reformed church, on September 1, 1852. Dr. Hiester was then duly examined, licensed, ordained, and installed as pastor of the new charge.

For thirteen years the charge remained unchanged. In 1864, however, Bindnagle's and Bellegrove congregations were detached by order of the Lebanon classis, and the Hill Church, until then a part of the Lebanon charge, was joined to the remaining congregations, thus constituting the present Annville charge of four congregations.

It will be seen, therefore, that Dr. Hiester's pastorate of the three original congregations extended over a period of nearly forty-nine years, and of the fourth, over a period of nearly thirty-seven years. His first sermon was preached May 17, 1852, in the Annville church in connection with the annual meeting of the classis. His last sermon was preached October 28, 1900, in the Palmyra church. Of the membership of the three original congregations in 1852, but eleven remained at the time of his death.

Besides the arduous duties belonging to the pastorate of this large field of labor, Dr. Hiester filled many positions of honor and trust in the Church. For thirty-one years he served as stated clerk of the Lebanon classis, of which body he was also a frequent representative on the floor of the Eastern Synod and of the General Synod. For nine years, 1888-1897, he was one of the editors of the *Sunday-School Lesson Helps*, published by the Reformed Church. He was one of the founders of the Palatinate College at Myerstown, Pa., a trustee of the same throughout its history, and for a number of years the president of its board of trustees. In 1877 the board of trustees of Franklin and Marshall College conferred upon him the honorary degree

of Doctor of Divinity. At the time of his death he was a member of the Board of Education of the Eastern Synod, a member (since 1896) of the Board of Visitors of the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, and a trustee (since its organization) of the Daniel Stine Memorial Home at Myers-town.

Dr. Hiester was married twice. His first wife was Miss Harriet Price, of Mercersburg, to whom he was married February 10, 1853. Four children blessed this union—Calvin Elias, Wilberforce Uranus, Newton Theophilus, all of whom are dead, and John Price, who resides in Chicago. He was married a second time, December 18, 1860, to Miss Mary C. Marshall, of Annville, Pa. Four children blessed this union also—Lizzie Marshall (Palatinate College, 1882), Anselm Vinet (B. S., Lebanon Valley College, 1887; A. B., Franklin and Marshall, 1889; A. M., New York University, 1892), of Lancaster, Ambrose Caird, all of whom are living, and Monod Alford, who died in early childhood. Besides the widow and children, an only brother, Rev. Eli E., of Strausstown, survives him. He departed this life January 7, 1901, after an illness of three months, which, however, assumed a serious aspect only three weeks before his death.

[Prof. A. V. Hiester.]

1852.

Benjamin Caleb BISHOP (see 1:287). Mr. Bishop went to Missouri in 1854, where he served for some time in the engineering corps in the construction of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. After that, for a period of about ten years, he was engaged in farming and stock raising.

John Lewis MOTTER, son of Joshua and Harriet (Henkle) Motter, was born at Emmitsburg, Md., July 10, 1831. He was prepared for college under the private tuition of Rev. George W. Aughinbaugh (1844), who was the

pastor of the Emmitsburg charge of the Reformed Church. He attended Mt. St. Mary's College for two years, 1845 to 1847, and entered the Freshman class at Marshall College in the fall of 1848, where he became a member of the Goethean Literary Society.

After graduation, though he desired to study law, in compliance with his father's wishes he engaged with him in mercantile business under the firm name of Joshua Motter and Son.

He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., January 2, 1855, to Miss Helen M. Dunlop, daughter of the Hon. James Dunlop, author of Dunlop's Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania. In the year 1856 he removed to St. Joseph, Mo., where he operated two sawmills, and, with his lifelong friend E. S. Taney, also of Emmitsburg, under the firm name of Motter and Taney, he carried on a very extensive manufacture of native lumber. This enterprise was continued with great success up to the breaking out of the Civil War, which compelled the closing up of the business. He then, in conjunction with the late C. D. Smith, a cousin, operated the first omnibus line in St. Joseph, Mo. He established the glucose works in St. Joseph, which business he conducted for some years. In 1878-79 he built the St. Joseph and Des Moines Railroad, known first as the "Narrow Gauge," which is now the Chariton branch of the C. B. and Q. R. R.

He was the first secretary, in 1877, of the St. Joseph Board of Trade. He was again secretary in 1884-85, and was one of the foremost men connected with that institution.

In 1874-75 he built the St. Joseph and Topeka Railroad, which ran from Wathena, Kan., to Doniphan, and was the only road running into Atchison, Kan., from St. Joseph before the bridge was built at Atchison.

Later, in 1868, he removed to Wathena, where he was engaged in general merchandise with W. B. Craig, as Craig and Motter. He was elected to the legislature of Kansas in 1875 on the Independent ticket, after a nom-

ination by acclamation, and was quite prominent in that body. He was also quartermaster in the Kansas militia with the commission of colonel.

Returning again to St. Joseph in 1885, he embarked two years later in the real estate business as Motter and McNair. This firm continued until 1890. In the early eighties he was also interested in the lead-mining business at Joplin, Mo., and in silver and gold mines in Sonora, Mexico.

He spent two years (1894-96) in Portland, Oregon, with a son, and from there, in April, 1896, he returned to the old home at Emmitsburg, where his beloved wife died two years before him. He died in the old family home at Emmitsburg, December 11, 1900. Four sons and a daughter survive him. They reside respectively in Michigan, Missouri, Oregon, Colorado and Massachusetts. The sons are Harold D., who attended Kansas University at Highland; Frank, who attended Mercersburg College; Wilson D., who attended Christian Brothers College at St. Joseph; and James T., who attended Highland University.

[J. Taylor Motter.]

Michael Gordon RUBY, Esq., son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Rupp) Ruby, was born June 6, 1826, in Silverspring township, Cumberland county, Pa. His father was educated at Franklin College, Lancaster. He was a brother of Samuel V. Ruby (1853) and John M. Ruby (1856). Five of Mr. Ruby's great-uncles served in the Revolution under General Washington.

In his early years he worked on the farm, and later, when he was about sixteen or seventeen, he learned the trade of wagon-maker. He had received a good common school training, but longed for a higher education. He, therefore, with the consent of his mother and guardian (his father died when he was eleven), entered the Freshman class of Marshall College, at Mercersburg, in 1848. Four years later he took his degree of A. B. He was a Goethean.

After his graduation he taught a number of years in various places, meanwhile reading law as well. One year he taught at Camp Hill, Cumberland county, one year in the York Academy, and several years in the West. In 1854 he went to Platte county, Mo., and in 1855 was admitted to the Platte City bar. He then practised law at Albany, Mo., and was successful until the Civil War broke out. Mr. Ruby was a strong Union man, and the community in which he lived sided the other way, consequently he had to abandon his law practice.

He moved to St. Joseph, Mo., after giving up the law and studied pharmacy, later conducting a successful drug store. Next he moved to Rochester, Mo., and opened a drug store. He was also for six or seven years postmaster of Rochester.

Mr. Ruby was favorably known as a public speaker. He refused the candidacy for judge that was offered him and also that for state senator. He was strong in his convictions of right and wrong, and bitterly opposed to anything that savored of dishonesty or ill-will to his fellow-men.

At Dublin, Ind., August 24, 1854, he was married to Miss Amelia Liebrick, of Annville, Lebanon county, Pa. They had three sons, all born at Albany, Mo., Gordon Romeo, John Charles and Clarence Vernon Ruby. The last two reside at Bethany, Mo.

In 1896 Mr. Ruby moved to Bethany, where he died, April 4, 1899.

[Miss Anna C. Ruby.]

Rev. George Robert ZACHARIAS, son of George and Mary (Seidel) Zacharias, was born September 20, 1823, in Reading, Pa. He entered the Preparatory Department of Marshall College in January, 1846, and two years later the Freshman class, becoming a member of the Goethean Literary Society. He was graduated in due course in 1852.

After graduation Mr. Zacharias located in Hardin county, Iowa (working three years as a carpenter and three as a

machinist), where he remained until 1858. He then entered the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1860. The same year he was licensed to preach by Mercersburg classis and accepted the Upper Strasburg charge in Franklin county, Pa., consisting of four congregations—Fannettsburg, Keefer's, Horse Valley and Upper Strasburg. Here he was ordained to the ministry in 1861. He remained in the active work of the ministry less than two years, resigning in the fall of 1862.

Mr. Zacharias then moved to a farm near Upper Strasburg in the hope of regaining his lost health. Here he remained about twenty-five years. The closing years of his life were spent in Upper Strasburg living in retirement. Through all his years he kept up his literary studies. He was a clear thinker and a forceful writer, but being of a retiring turn of mind, he seldom appeared before the church at large. The work of the church in all its channels, however, received his support and liberal contributions.

On May 7, 1863, Mr. Zacharias was married to Mrs. Mary (Speck) Bigler, who died in 1891. He died August 23, 1900, and was buried in the family lot in Epler's cemetery, five miles from Reading.

[Rev. H. N. Bassler; Rev. W. M. Deatrick, D. D.]

1853.

John Edward ALEXANDER, Esq., A. M., son of John and Elizabeth (Beckenbaugh) Alexander, was born at Middletown, Frederick county, Md., March 4, 1833. He received a good preparatory training in the High School at Middletown. He entered the Sophomore class of Marshall College in 1850, and was graduated with the second honor from Franklin and Marshall in 1853. In 1857 he received the degree of A. M. from his Alma Mater. He was a member of the Diognothian Literary Society.

For ten years he made teaching his profession, two

years, 1853-54, being spent as professor of English in the Landon Military Academy at Urbana, Md. He then taught in Washington county, Md. In 1857 and 1858 he was principal of the Female Seminary at Mercersburg, Pa. In 1859 he went to Monmouth, Ill., where he taught school in the basement of the old Unity Church.

From 1860 to 1863 he was deputy to the county clerk, and in 1863-64 he was deputy sheriff. For six years from 1864 he was engaged in the hardware business. In 1870, in company with Robert Halloway, he laid out the town of Alexandria, now known as Alexis, Ill. He was the first inhabitant of the place, and the first agent there of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad.

While in the county clerk's office he began to study law, and in 1877 he was admitted to the bar. He practised at Alexis until 1883, when he removed to Monmouth. In 1884 he became junior partner in the law firm of Kirkpatrick and Alexander. He remained in this firm until December 20, 1900, when the partnership was dissolved because of Mr. Alexander's poor health.

Mr. Alexander never lost his affection for his first profession, which manifested itself in various ways. He was one of the founders of the Warren County Library, a member of the board of directors, and a firm friend of the institution. This library is a pioneer of its kind. It has a central library at Monmouth with branches in various parts of the county. He was also secretary of the board of trustees of Monmouth College for fourteen years, and faithful in the discharge of the duties that position placed upon him. He was a 33d degree member of the Masonic order and was for a long time the master of his lodge in Monmouth.

Mr. Alexander was married February 24, 1857, to Miss Mary C. Reichard in Washington county, Md. To them were born three children, all of whom, with Mrs. Alexander, survive him. The children are Mrs. Charles T. Page and E. D. Alexander of Chicago, and Mrs. Anna A. Merridith, of Monmouth.

Mr. Alexander died January 18, 1901, from blood poisoning. The funeral was held in the auditorium of Monmouth College, and was in charge of the minister of the Presbyterian church, of which he was a member.

[Semi-Weekly Review, Monmouth, Ill., Jan. 21, 1901; Mrs. Anna A. Merridith; P. W. Shafer.]

1855.

Rev. William R. HOFFORD, A. M., D. D., son of Joseph and Sarah (Marsteller) Hofford, was born May 8, 1833, in Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county, Pa. In 1834 his parents moved to a small farm in Salisbury township, near Allentown, Pa. He received the educational advantages which the country schools of those days afforded. Later he worked on the farm in summer and attended the Allentown Academy during the winter. He taught in the public schools of East Allentown during the term of 1850-51.

In the spring of 1851 he entered the Allentown Seminary to prepare for college. He entered the Junior class of Franklin and Marshall College in 1853, and graduated with his class in 1855. He was a member of the Goethean Literary Society. His Alma Mater conferred the degree of A. M. upon him "in course" and that of Doctor of Divinity in 1886.

Soon after graduation he accepted a position as teacher of Latin and Greek in the Cumberland Valley Institute, Mechanicsburg, Pa. In the fall of 1856 he entered the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, Pa., and after completing his studies was licensed to preach by the East Pennsylvania classis of the Reformed Church in annual session at Farmersville, Northampton county, Pa., May 12, 1858. For one year he filled the position of teacher of ancient languages in the Allentown Seminary. He was subsequently elected to the principalship of the Allentown Seminary and entered upon his duties May 1, 1859, and continued until April, 1864.

In 1867, when Muhlenberg College was established in Allentown, he was elected to the professorship of Latin Language and Literature. He entered upon his duties September 4, 1867. He filled this professorship for a short time only when he resigned to become one of the instructors in the Allentown Female College, now the Allentown College for Women. This college was organized September 5, 1867, and Dr. Hofford was one of the founders. On September 16, 1867, the executive committee appointed Dr. Hofford to attend to the school work for the remainder of the year, to permit the president to give his undivided attention to the duties of general agent. On February 17, 1868, he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees to represent East Pennsylvania classis in her trust in the institution. On July 27, 1868, he was elevated to the presidency, which he retained until April 16, 1883, when he resigned on account of impaired health.

Dr. Hofford's ministry began as pastor of the Lower Saucon congregation, to which he was elected November 22, 1862. He was ordained and installed February 1, 1863, by a committee of East Pennsylvania classis. On May 3, 1863, he was elected pastor of the Whitehall congregation at Mickley's, which congregation he served until his death. He was elected pastor of William's township charge October 30, 1864, and served these two congregations until October 1, 1869. He served the congregation at Freemansburg from May 1, 1869, to September 29, 1872. Shortly after his resignation from the presidency of the Allentown Female College he was elected to the pastorate of the Egypt charge, entering upon his duties January 1, 1884. The congregations in this charge are Egypt, Mickley's, Miller's church (near Laury's), and Trinity church at Coplay. He also served the congregation at Cementon, which he organized in May, 1900, and aided in building a chapel at Fullerton, where he occasionally preached, though a congregation had not been organized.

Dr. Hofford was married on October 1, 1861, to Miss

Carrie Weil of Allentown, who, with two daughters, Miss Ida of Allentown, and Mrs. Edwin H. Beighe of East Mauch Chunk, Pa., survive.

Dr. Hofford died January 31, 1901, at his home in Allentown.

[Allentown Chronicle and News, Feb. 1, 1901; Reformed Church Messenger, Feb. 7, 1901; Miss Ida E. Hofford.]

1861.

Adam Cyrus REINOEHL, Esq., son of Augustus and Leah (Reigel) Reinoehl, was born in Lebanon, Pa., November 13, 1840. The family moved to Lancaster, Pa., when he was sixteen, and he thereafter made that city his home. He entered Franklin and Marshall College as a Freshman in 1857, joined the Diognothian Society, and was in the class of 1861. He was awarded the valedictory. In his graduating speech, in the Fulton Opera House, he made a bitter attack on those responsible for the dismissal of Prof. Koeppen. The faculty commanded him to stop the speech, but as he refused to do this they ordered the band to play. This proceeding effectually stopped him, and he and his friends left the hall and went to the balcony of Eden's confectionery next door, where he concluded his speech. For this affair his diploma was refused, but several years later, after a reconciliation, it was given to him.

After graduation he became a school teacher in Ephrata township, Lancaster county, Pa. Two months and twenty-three days later he resigned to enter the United States army.

Major Reinoehl was mustered into the service September 24, 1861, as a private in Company D, 76th Pennsylvania Volunteers, known as the Keystone Zouaves, and participated in all the battles and campaigns in which the regiment figured. December 10, 1862, he was promoted to regiment quartermaster-sergeant, and on January 24, 1863, he was farther promoted to be sergeant-major. On

July 10 of the same year he led the brilliant charge that resulted in the capture of the batteries at Morris Island, S. C. The next day he was shot in the arm in the assault on Fort Wagner and so seriously disabled that he was compelled to retire. While home on account of this injury he took an active part in the campaign for Andrew G. Curtin for governor. In April, 1864, he re-enlisted for three years. Governor Curtin gave him a commission as first lieutenant of company B of the 76th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and in the Army of the James and Potomac he commanded his company. He was at Cold Harbor, and played his part in the explosion of Petersburg. August 4, 1864, he was promoted to an adjutantcy for gallantry in action. At Darbytown Road, Va., October 27, he was wounded in the thigh and compelled to return home. On January 5, 1865, he was honorably discharged. He was brevetted major for "gallant and meritorious service in the attack on Darbytown Road," March 13, 1865.

After this long and honorable service for his country Major Reinoehl took up his studies again. He read law with Oliver J. Dickey, and was admitted to practice August 28, 1866. Although he had many of the qualifications for a successful lawyer, and at one time had a large practice, the field of politics was more attractive to him than the profession of law, and he soon took an active part in it. He was a gifted orator and a persuasive campaign speaker. In 1868 he was elected to the legislature and was the youngest member. He was re-elected for the two succeeding terms. He was a candidate for the State Senate in 1880 but was defeated by Amos H. Mylin. In 1872 Governor Geary appointed him Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth. Governor Hartranft continued him in office, but he resigned in 1873 to resume his law practice. In 1889 he was appointed a member of the Soldiers' Orphan School Commission of Pennsylvania by the department commander of the G. A. R. The same year he was elected district attorney of Lancaster county, his term ex-

piring January 1, 1893. Previously, in 1883 and in 1886, he had unsuccessfully run for this office. From the expiration of his term as district attorney he was out of office until President McKinley, on the recommendation of Congressman Brosius, appointed him postmaster of Lancaster. He was appointed the last of March, 1900, and held office until his death, December 13, 1900.

Major Reinoehl was a man brilliant in his attainments, of a genial, jovial disposition, a good entertainer. He was a member of Lodge 43, F. and A. M., which he joined June 12, 1878, Lancaster Lodge, No. 67, I. O. O. F., Lancaster Assembly, No. 27, Artisans' Order of Mutual Protection, the Clisosophic Society, the Bar Association, the Law Library Association, and the Pennsylvania branch of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was also a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society and one of the organizers of the Hamilton Club and of George H. Thomas Post No. 84 of the G. A. R. He was likewise a member and the secretary of the Tucquan Club, Lancaster's oldest and most famous camping organization. His ably written and interesting letters from camp at York Furnace, under the *nom de plume* "Demas," appeared in the daily papers each year. He was solicitor and one of the organizers of the People's Building and Loan Association. Major Reinoehl was a member of the First Presbyterian church.

At the time of his death Major Reinoehl was chairman of the Preliminary Examining Board of the Bar. On the evening of December 13 a meeting of the board was held in the chairman's office, 44 North Duke street, and four young men were examined. The work of the board was completed about ten o'clock, and soon after all left except Major Reinoehl, who was then apparently in his usual spirits. The next morning his lifeless body was found on the couch of his office, and the room was full of escaping gas.

Major Reinoehl was married November 24, 1870, to Miss Lucy Davis. He is survived by his father, who lives in

Lebanon, his widow, and four children. The children are Walter A. (1891), Mary A., wife of Walter W. Macfarran, of Cumberland, Md., Gertrude and Albert.

[Bates, 2:950; Lancaster Examiner (S.W.), Dec. 15, 1900; Lancaster Intelligencer (S.W.), Dec. 15, 1900 (Portrait); Lancaster New Era (S.W.), Dec. 15, 1900.]

1864.

Llewellyn WANNER, Esq., A. M., son of John Daniel and Elizabeth (Bower) Wanner, was born March 21, 1845, at Kutztown, Pa. He attended the common schools of Reading, Pa., and spent several years at the Allentown Seminary, finishing his preparation for college there in the fall of 1861. He entered the Sophomore class and was graduated in 1864. He was a member of the Diognothian Literary Society, and of the Chi Phi fraternity. In 1868 he received the degree of A. M. "in course" from his Alma Mater.

After graduation he studied law and was admitted to the bar in Reading in 1865, where he practised his profession for seven years. During his residence in Reading he held various offices of trust. From 1868-71 he served as deputy register of Berks county. He was a member of the city council of Reading in 1871-72, and presided over that body.

Concluding to move westward, he first went to Nebraska, living at Wauka and at Lincoln for two years. In the fall of 1875 he moved to Goshen, Ind., where his uncle had already located and established himself in the tanning business. Here Mr. Wanner opened a law office, practising his profession for twenty-five years, during which time he was prominent in legal, political, religious and social circles, contributing in a great measure to the city's material advancement. He was the first superintendent of the city water works plant, which position he held for fourteen years. He was the city attorney of Goshen for six years, from 1876 to 1882, relinquishing

that position to accept the more responsible one of water works superintendent.

On numerous occasions he was honored by his political party with nominations for responsible and honorable positions, but owing to the hopeless minority of his party each time he failed to be elected, though always commanding a support that was gratifying to himself and his friends. Twice he was his party's candidate for judge of this circuit, first in 1888, and again in 1899. In 1894 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress of the 13th district of Indiana, but was defeated in the landslide of that year. In 1876 he was the candidate of his party for district attorney. He was frequently called to the bench of the Elkhart circuit court to serve as special judge, and always presided with dignity, impartiality and thorough satisfaction.

In his religious life he was a member of the First Reformed church of Goshen and for some years held an office in this congregation.

Mr. Wanner was married August 30, 1866, to Miss Katherine Marie Deck, of Allentown, Pa. His widow and four children survive him. The children are Mrs. Le Neta H. Lesh, Miss Lulona E., W. Ralph, and Miss Gertrude B. Wanner.

Mr. Wanner died at Elkhart, Ind., January 12, 1901. He had been to Indianapolis on business and was taken sick on his way home. He stopped at a hotel at Elkhart, where he died.

He was a member of many fraternal and insurance societies, having maintained membership in the National Union, Royal Arcanum, Woodmen of the World, Maccabees, including the Great Camp, the Samaritans and the Red Men. He was an incorporator of the State Life and Interstate Life Insurance Companies.

[Goshen (Ind.) Democrat, Jan. 14, 1901 (Portrait); Mrs. Llewellyn Wanner.]

1868.

Rev. James Calvin LEINBACH, A. M., son of Rev. Charles Hartman and Harriet (Forry) Leinbach, was born at Landisburg, Perry county, Pa., November 6, 1845. His father was a student at Marshall College and a graduate of the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, Pa. James Calvin attended the Landisburg Academy for some years and on the removal of his father to Lewisburg, Pa., he entered the University of Lewisburg (now Bucknell). In the fall of 1865 he entered the Sophomore class of Franklin and Marshall and was graduated three years later with his class. He was a member of the Goethean Literary Society.

In the fall of 1868 Mr. Leinbach entered the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church, then at Mercersburg, but was compelled to discontinue his studies because of ill health. For a time he taught in Palatinate College, at Myerstown, Pa. He later entered the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, from which he was graduated in 1877. On June 24 of that year he was licensed and ordained by Lebanon classis as assistant to his father, who was then pastor of the Tulpehocken charge in Lebanon county, Pa. He remained in this charge about four years, when he accepted a call to become pastor of the Riegelsville congregation, Bucks county, Pa. In 1884 he accepted a call to Sunbury, Pa., where he labored successfully for fourteen years. In 1899, owing to ill health, he resigned and moved to Reading, Pa. Here he frequently assisted the pastors of the numerous Reformed congregations in and about Reading. From 1887 until his death he was stated clerk of East Susquehanna classis.

In the spring of 1901 Mr. Leinbach accepted a call to the Reformed church at Lykens, Pa. Here he conducted the Easter services and was preparing to move his family to his new field when he was suddenly stricken with pneumonia. He died April 24, 1901. He was buried at Riegelsville.

Mr. Leinbach was married to Miss Martha Poore of Reigelsville, October 24, 1882. Mrs. Leinbach and seven children survive him. The children are Karl Robert, Elsie Olivia, Paul, John Nevin, Martha Grace, Frances, and Mary Bertha.

On February 24, 1864, Mr. Leinbach enlisted as a private in Company H, 51st Reg. Pa. Vet. Vols. He was mustered out with his regiment at Alexandria, Va., July 27, 1865. He was engaged for a time at General Hartranft's headquarters as clerk in the Adjutant General's office, and afterwards in the Inspector General's office. In this last capacity he was present at the execution of the persons connected with the assassination of President Lincoln. He was a member of the G. A. R. and of the Loyal Legion.

Mr. Leinbach was a man of kind and genial disposition and through his nature there ran a vein of poetry.

[Bates, 2: 38; Lancaster (Pa.) New Era (S. W.), April 27, 1901; Reformed Church Messenger, May 2, 1901; Rev. T. C. Leinbach.]

1869.

Rev. Benjamin WEISS, son of Jacob and Sarah (Frey) Weiss, was born August 27, 1849, at Weisenberg, Lehigh county, Pa. He prepared for college at the State Normal School at Kutztown, Pa., and entered the Sophomore class in 1866. He was a member of the Goethean Literary Society.

On graduating from college, in 1869, Mr. Weiss entered the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1871. In 1872 he became pastor of the Lenhartsville charge in Berks county, Pa., consisting of four congregations. At sundry times he also supplied the Blandon, New Bethel, Jacksonville, Lynville, and St. Paul congregations. In this extensive field of labor he was actively engaged for twenty-seven years. His work was a severe strain upon his robust constitution and for the last three years of his life he suffered many physical ills,

most of the time being confined to his bed. He died April 12, 1901, and was buried in the cemetery adjoining the church at Lenhartsville.

On May 26, 1874, Mr. Weiss was married to Miss Emma Rahn Merkel. His widow and three of their four children, two sons and a daughter, survive.

[Reformed Church Messenger, April 18, 1901 ; Rev. J. P. Stein, D. D.]

1871.

James Winnard SCHRACK, Esq., son of James Winard and Lydia (Setzler) Schrack, was born at Norristown, Pa., May 4, 1851. He received his preparatory training at Tremont Seminary, Norristown, an institution not now in existence. He entered the Freshman class in 1867 and was graduated in 1871 with honors. While in college he was a member of the Diagnothian Literary Society and also of the Chi Phi fraternity. He was presiding officer of that fraternity in the United States in 1873.

After graduation he became a law student under George W. Rogers, Esq., and was admitted to the Montgomery county bar, November 15, 1873. For ten years after his admission to the bar he was a notary public. His practice at the bar was limited. For many years before his death his mind had been unbalanced. In March, 1899, he was admitted to the State Hospital for the Insane, at Norristown, where he died of a complication of diseases, February 25, 1901. Mr. Schrack was never married.

[Rev. H. W. Bright.]

1873.

Rev. Moses Henry DIEFENDERFER, son of John and Sarah Ann (Reichard) Diefenderfer, was born in Whitehall township, near Allentown, Pa., August 16, 1845. He was educated in the common schools and grew to manhood on his father's farm. He then concluded to

learn the trade of shoemaking. He had often thought of taking a regular course of study, but the want of means prevented him from carrying out his long-cherished purpose. An opportunity came to him unexpectedly. It was as novel as it is interesting. He bought a lottery ticket for one dollar, and never thought much about it. The morality of the act gave him no more concern than buying a plate of ice-cream. When the drawing, however, came off, his share in the result was a check for \$5000. When the news of his good fortune reached him he was engaged in making a shoe which was only about half finished, but he immediately threw down the unfinished shoe and said: "I will now study for the ministry."

He entered the Allentown Academy in 1868. Later he taught in the same institution, and also in the public schools of Allentown. In the spring of 1869 he entered the Franklin and Marshall Academy, where he finished his preparation for college. He entered the Freshman class in September, 1869, and was graduated in 1873. He was a member of the Diognothian Literary Society, and was always zealous for her interests.

In the fall of 1873 he entered the Theological Seminary at Lancaster and was graduated from it in May, 1876. He was licensed to preach by the East Pennsylvania classis, on May 25, 1876. In August of the same year he was elected pastor of the Plum Creek charge, near Elderton, in Armstrong county, Pa., and was ordained and installed by Clarion classis, February 21, 1877. He was a popular pastor and successful in his work. During this pastorate he organized a congregation at Five Points, Indiana county.

In April, 1881, he received a call from the Beam charge in Somerset county, Pa., which he accepted and served until the spring of 1884, when he resigned because the climate was detrimental to his health. In July of the same year he accepted a call to the pastorate of Christ Reformed church, Allentown, which he faithfully served until No-

vember 18, 1900. He was then forced to resign on account of failing health. Mr. Diefenderfer labored hard in this congregation, and did a good work. The membership was more than doubled during his pastorate, and a beautiful church took the place of the old dilapidated building which the congregation owned when he became pastor. This substantial building is a monument to his labors and self-sacrificing spirit.

Rev. Mr. Diefenderfer was elected treasurer and stated clerk of Lehigh classis in May, 1888, and filled the duties of these offices until May, 1900, when he resigned on account of failing health. He was frequently sent as a delegate to the Eastern Synod, and was a delegate to the General Synod at Tiffin, Ohio, in 1899.

He was a member of Camp No. 115 P. O. S. of A.; Washington Chamber No. 18, Knights of Friendship; and Jordan Commandery, No. 102, Knights of Malta. He served as school director in the First Ward of Allentown for two terms.

Mr. Diefenderfer was married to Miss Salome H. Allshouse, of South Bend, Pa., September 24, 1878. He had two sons, Alpha A. and Walter. The latter died in 1896. Alpha A. is a member of the Junior class in Lehigh University. Mr. Diefenderfer died February 27, 1901, and was buried March 2 at Allentown.

[Reformed Church Messenger, March 7, 1901; Rev. J. W. Knappenberger.]

1875.

Rev. Frederick Bender HAHN, son of Richard and Sophia (Bender) Hahn, was born in Plainfield township, Northampton county, Pa., September 8, 1847. He received his early education in the public schools and afterwards attended the State Normal School at Kutztown, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1869. He continued his preparation for college at the academy at Mercersburg, Pa., and in 1871 entered the Freshman class of college. He was a member of the Goethean Literary Society.

In the fall of the year of his graduation, 1875, Mr. Hahn entered the Theological Seminary at Lancaster and was graduated therefrom in 1878. In the spring of that year he was licensed to preach by Lancaster classis and then dismissed to St. Paul's classis of the Pittsburg Synod. On June 30, 1878, he was ordained by St. Paul's classis at Greenville, Mercer county, Pa. After a service of over six years at Greenville he resigned to become pastor of the charge at Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pa., where his pastorate continued from October 12, 1884, to August, 1885. He then accepted a call to Meadville, Pa., where he remained until November 26, 1888, when he accepted a call from the Board of Home Missions to establish an English Reformed congregation in Cleveland, Ohio, now known as the Hough Avenue church. In the fall of 1889 he returned to Pennsylvania to become pastor of the Kutztown charge in Berks county, consisting of two congregations, St. Paul's at Kutztown and St. Peter's at Topton. Mr. Hahn remained in this charge until February 7, 1893, when he became pastor of two newly organized mission congregations in Reading, Pa., Faith and St. James', the latter in West Reading. Here he labored faithfully and successfully until his sudden death, due to neuralgia of the heart, May 16, 1901.

When Reading classis was organized in 1895, Mr. Hahn was elected stated clerk. He served in this office to the time of his death.

On June 4, 1878, Mr. Hahn was married to Miss R. Ella Bridenbaugh, a sister of the Rev. S. R. Bridenbaugh, D. D. (1872). Mrs. Hahn and four children survive: Mary, Edith, Ruth and John. Two children died before him.

[Reformed Church Messenger, May 23, 1901; Reformed Church Record, May 23, 1901; Rev. S. R. Bridenbaugh, D. D.]

1876.

Isaac Probst BRUBAKER, M. D. (see 1:232). Dr. Brubaker was a son of Michael and Catherine (Probst) Bru-

baker and was born at Stoyestown, Pa., September 30, 1851. In 1869 and 1870 he taught in the public schools, and in 1871 attended, during the spring term, the Preparatory Department of Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio. In September, 1871, he entered the Preparatory Department of Franklin and Marshall College and a year later the Freshman class, graduating in due course. He was a member of the Diognothian Literary Society and of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity.

Dr. Brubaker was engaged in teaching after graduation and in the spring of 1879 taught a classical and normal school at Salisbury, Somerset county, Pa. On March 12, 1881, he was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He began the practice of medicine at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, but later moved to Des Moines, Iowa, and then to Durango, Colo. He finally returned to Des Moines, where he died October 23, 1892.

On June 22, 1887, Dr. Brubaker was married to Miss Jennie Santee in Luzerne county, Pa. Mrs. Brubaker died before the end of the same year.

[Rev. Charles B. Rebert.]

1892.

Rev. Gerny WEBER, A. M., son of Joseph and Rebecca (Hackman) Weber, was born in Rebersburg, Centre county, Pa., September 14, 1868. Before he was two years old his mother died. He attended the public schools of his native town and when about sixteen, on the advice of his pastor, Rev. John Dotterer (1871), he concluded to prepare himself for the ministry. While preparing for college he also taught school one year at Rebersburg. In 1888 he entered the Freshman class and joined the Goethean Society. He received the degree of A. M. "in course" in 1895.

In the fall of the year of his graduation from college, 1892, he entered the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, from

which he was graduated in May, 1895. In the same month he was licensed to preach by Susquehanna classis and on June 21 following he assumed the pastorate of the newly formed Glen Rock charge, consisting of three congregations in York county, Pa.—Trinity, St. Peter's, and Fissel's. On June 27 he was ordained and installed by a committee of Zion's classis and at once commenced an earnest, active, and successful ministry. During the first year of his pastorate the newly organized Glen Rock congregation built a church at a cost of \$6,000. The unification and establishment of this congregation upon a firm basis, with a church dedicated free of debt, were the principal fruits of his labors in this charge, which terminated September 15, 1899.

At the urgent call of the Board of Home Missions he resigned his charge in York county to become pastor of a mission at Salisbury, N. C., where he entered upon his duties October 1. Here with only a dozen members and with other discouragements he went to work in his own optimistic way. In half a year he more than doubled his membership; but the strain under which he worked was too great for his frail constitution and in July, 1900, he was stricken with a fever from which he never fully recovered. For months his life hung in the balance and, finally, when the hopes for his recovery seemed strong, he was stricken with heart failure on the morning of November 19, 1900. On the evening of the same day he died. He was buried at Glen Rock.

Mr. Weber was married on February 15, 1900, to Miss Jennie Harpel Moessinger of Glen Rock. His widow and several brothers and sisters survive him.

[Rev. H. J. Hillegass.]

1895.

Edwin Wilson KALBACH, Esq., A. M., son of James and Sarah (Derr) Kalbach, was born at Hummelstown,

Pa., October 3, 1874. In 1891 he finished the English course of studies at Palatinate College, Myerstown, Pa., and received the degree of B. S. The next year he finished the classical course at the same institution. The fall of that year, 1892, he entered the Sophomore class of Franklin and Marshall. In college he was active in various student enterprises. He served on the staff of *The College Student* as business manager, putting it on a paying basis, and on the "Oriflamme." He was a member of the Goethean Literary Society and of the College Y. M. C. A. He was graduated with his class in 1895 and received the degree of A. M., "in course," in 1900.

After graduation he taught the grammar school at Lykens, Pa., for one year. In 1896 he began the study of law in the office of George W. Wagner (1885) in Reading, Pa. While reading law he taught the Washington Street night school and was a deputy clerk in the office of the clerk of Quarter Sessions. In November, 1899, he was admitted to the bar of Berks county and became a partner of Mr. Wagner. Here his prospects for success were excellent. Mr. Kalback died of typhoid fever at the home of his parents at Myerstown, September 11, 1900.

[Lancaster Examiner (S. W.), Sept. 15, 1900; Miss Cora I. Kalbach.]

SUMMARY

This, the fifth number of the Obituary Record, begins the second volume. The present number contains two corrections and additions with reference to earlier numbers, and sketches of twenty-five graduates, twenty of whom died since June 1, 1900. The five numbers of the Obituary Record contain sketches of 274 deceased graduates, 144 of Marshall College and 133 of Franklin and Marshall. Fourteen of the twenty-five graduates, the records of whose lives are published this year, were sons of Marshall College and eleven of Franklin and Marshall. Fifteen were members of the Goethean Literary Society, and ten of the Diagnothian. Thirteen were ministers of the Gospel, nine were lawyers, five business men, one a physician. Two were college presidents, two members of State legislatures, two served in the Civil War, both in the Union army. Twenty-three were married. Nineteen were born in Pennsylvania, four in Maryland, one in Massachusetts, and one in Germany. At the time of death, twelve were residents of Pennsylvania, three of Ohio, two of Illinois, two of Missouri, and one each of Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and Wisconsin. The average age of these twenty-five graduates was 62 years, 2 months, and 27 days.

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FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE

OBITUARY RECORD

No. 6

VOL. II—PART 2

LANCASTER, PA.

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JUNE, 1902

THE FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE
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The Obituary Record is issued annually, at commencement, and contains sketches of the graduates whose deaths have been reported during the year. It is sent to subscribers *for life* on the payment of Two Dollars in advance. Life subscribers will receive a copy of all the numbers of the Record in print at the time of subscription. A complete set of this Record may yet be obtained. The six numbers contain sketches of 289 graduates. The first number of the Obituary Record (containing 245 pages) is sold separately for One Dollar; the following numbers for Ten Cents each. Money enclosed in unregistered letters is forwarded at the sender's risk.

The List of Graduates, with their addresses, etc., was published in 1900 and sent free to all graduates. It is proposed to issue a new and revised edition every few years. The Annual Reports of the Association are published in June, after commencement. They are sent free to all graduates and other members of the Association. The cost of publication and distribution of the List of Graduates and the Annual Reports is met by voluntary contributions. Your contribution is needed.

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FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE OBITUARY RECORD

No. 6

VOL. 2, PART 2

JUNE, 1902

1852.

Simon Calvin CRUMBAUGH, A. M. (See 1 : 128). Mr. Crumbaugh who was a clergyman in the Reformed Church in the United States, was married, April 12, 1853. He located in Dayton, Ohio, in 1859, and in Toledo, Ohio, in 1871. The name under which he wrote for *The Toledo Blade* was Clarence Linden.

1853.

Benjamin Carlton COBLENTZ, Esq., A. M., son of Henry and Ann (Routzahn) Coblentz, was born near Middletown, Md., February 21, 1834, and died at Morrillton, Conway county, Arkansas, of pneumonia, July 3, 1901.

He attended the classical school at Middletown, taught by George B. Russell (1849), and in the fall of 1850 left it to enter the Sophomore class of Marshall College. He went with the college when it was removed to Lancaster, and was graduated in the first class, in 1853. He was a member of the Diognothian Literary Society. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him "in course."

After teaching a few years in the Academy at Martinsburg, Pa., he entered the law office of the Hon. John Cessna (1842), of Bedford, Pa. He was admitted to the bar at Bedford, September 4, 1855, and later moved to Sterling, Ill., where he began the practice of law in 1856. He lived there fourteen years, being mayor of the city in 1867 and 1868, two terms. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge of Illinois. He was local attorney of the Chicago and North-Western R. R., and procured the

right of way for the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis R. R. (now part of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy). When this road was finished he became secretary and one of the directors (1869-70), and later president of it. In March, 1871, he resigned the presidency and moved to Little Rock, Ark., where he was law partner of the Hon. W. W. Wiltshire.

In 1873 he moved to Old Lewisburg, on the Arkansas river, where he was mayor of the town for two terms. After Morrillton (one mile from Lewisburg) was founded (in 1880) on the Little Rock and Fort Smith R. R. (now a part of the Missouri Pacific system), he moved there. He lived there the remainder of his life, and was at his death dean of its bar.

On April 16, 1857, Mr. Coblentz was married to Miss Marion Murphy, of Mercersburg, who survives him. To them were born seven children, only one of whom, Mrs. W. W. Mayo, of Morrillton, is still living.

[Mrs. Marion M. Coblentz; Peter W. Shafer.]

1856.

Rev. Alexander Sydney VAUGHAN, A. M., D. D., son of George and Agnes (States) Vaughan, was born at Rainsburg, Bedford county, Pa., November 3, 1831. He prepared for college at Shade Gap, Pa., entered the Freshman class in 1852, at Mercersburg, and was graduated with his class in 1856, at Lancaster. In 1860 he received the degree of A. M., in course. He was a member of the Goethean Literary Society.

After graduation Mr. Vaughan studied theology and was ordained to the ministry in the Reformed Church in 1859, but he devoted much of his time to educational work, serving as the head of several literary institutions. In 1860 he was the pastor of a congregation at Newton, N. C., and taught in a church institution there, in the interest of which he travelled over the State and raised a considerable sum

of money. He was obliged to abandon this field on account of the Civil War. About 1863 he took charge of the school for girls at Mt. Washington, Md., but did not long remain, because the uncertainty of the times made parents unwilling to send their daughters to a school so near the scene of warfare. For some time about 1865 he conducted a seminary for girls in Reading, Pa. From January 8, 1868, to May 24, 1869, he was pastor of the newly organized Heidelberg Reformed church at York, Pa.

About 1870 he joined the Presbyterian Church. In 1880 he was at Hickory, N. C., where he had opened some time previously a school for girls, called Claremont College. Although a member of the Presbyterian Church, he served several Reformed congregations as a supply. Later he was received into the North Carolina classis of the Reformed Church. About 1884 the school became financially embarrassed and he returned to New Jersey, from whence he came to North Carolina. Mr. Vaughan also served congregations at Doylestown, Pa., and at Shippensburg, Pa.

In New Jersey he again returned to the Presbyterian Church. In 1886, he resided at Richland, Atlantic county, N. J., where he was interested in a school for girls. About 1896, he was at Wichita, Kan., where he again was interested in a school, having leased for that purpose the building of the defunct "University of Wichita." In 1898 he moved to Malvern, Ark., where he devoted himself to literary work.

Soon after graduation from college, Mr. Vaughan was married to a Miss Kinzer, of Leaman Place, Pa.

While in North Carolina he was married, in 1884, to Miss Ida E. Pettit, of Indiana, one of the teachers of the school. He died at Malvern, Ark., May 30, 1901.

Dr. Vaughan was a frequent contributor to various reviews and other periodicals. He also published a volume entitled "The New Altar" (York, Pa., 1868), and several pamphlets bearing more or less on the liturgical

controversy in the Reformed Church. He was versatile in learning and an able preacher.

[College Student, Oct., 1886, 7: 14; Rev. G. D. Gurley; Clayton H. Ranck; Mrs. Ida E. Vaughan; Rev. F. C. Yost.]

1857.

William LEAMAN, Esq., son of Henry and Amanda C. (Slaymaker) Leaman, was born at Leaman Place, Paradise township, Lancaster county, Pa., February 12, 1838. He received his preliminary education in the schools of Paradise township and from a private tutor, Jacob Linville, a graduate of Princeton. He entered the Sophomore class in 1854, and was graduated in 1857. He was a member of the Goethean Literary Society and the Chi Phi fraternity. After graduation he taught for a time in the school of his classmate, Rev. John A. Peters, at Irwin, Pa., and then became a law student of Nathaniel Ellmaker, of Lancaster. He was admitted to the Lancaster county bar on December 15, 1860, engaged in the practice of law in January, 1861, and continued in active practice until failing health compelled him to retire.

He was a close student, and until his health failed, was considered one of the leading members of the bar. His services were in demand as an auditor, and he filled that position in every important case in the courts requiring an auditor during the last twenty-five years of his life. One of the audits he had in charge, running through many years, was that of Thaddeus Stevens's estate. Many questions were raised on that estate, but the conclusions of Mr. Leaman and his colleagues, J. Hay Brown and Simon P. Eby, were sustained by the highest courts of the State. He was solicitor for Bair and Shenk, bankers, during the entire time that firm was in business. He was one of the organizers of the Lancaster and Reading Narrow Gauge Railroad, and was secretary and treasurer of the road until it ceased to exist.

Mr. Leaman was a Republican in politics, but did not care for public life and was never up for any office but member of the legislature from the city district, when he was defeated. His name was frequently mentioned for judicial honors, but he gave no encouragement to his friends, preferring to remain in the ranks as a member of the bar. He took an active interest in the Lancaster Bar Association and Law Library Association. When not actively engaged in the practice of his profession he devoted his time to reading. He was one of the best informed men in Lancaster on general topics. He was one of the organizers of the Hamilton Club, and retained membership until his death.

Mr. Leaman died in Lancaster, October 26, 1901, and is interred in the Paradise Presbyterian cemetery. He is survived by three brothers and one sister: Dr. Henry Leaman (1859) and Dr. Rosh Leaman (1879), both of Philadelphia, and Rev. Charles Leaman, a Presbyterian missionary in China, and Miss Mary Leaman, of Paradise township.

[Lancaster Examiner (S. W.), Oct. 30, 1901, Nov. 6, 1901; Lancaster Intelligencer (S. W.), Oct. 30, 1901; Lancaster New Era (S. W.), Oct. 30, 1901; Henry Leaman, M. D.]

Rev. John Abram PETERS, A. M., D. D., son of George and Caroline (Reynolds) Peters, was born in Hagerstown, Md., January 25, 1832. His grandfather, Abraham Peters, came to this country in 1774, from the vicinity of Strasburg, Germany. He located at Millersville, Lancaster, county, Pa., where he married and reared a family in the faith of the Reformed Church. George Peters, one of the sons, and the father of the subject of this sketch, married Caroline Reynolds, of Hagerstown, Md. She was of English-Irish descent. Her father, John Reynolds, was a prominent citizen of Hagerstown and son of Captain John Reynolds of the Continental army, who with his infant child was killed by the Indians on the Ohio river. Captain

Reynolds's wife and six remaining children were captured at the same time by the Indians, but finally reached Detroit, and under protection of the British were returned to their home in Maryland.

In Dr. Peters's early childhood his parents removed from Hagerstown to Lancaster, Pa. He there received his early education in the public schools. He attended St. Paul's Reformed church and was confirmed in August, 1850, by the Rev. Nathaniel A. Keyes. At the age of seventeen he was indentured for a term of years, as was customary at that time, to John P. Meyer & Son, merchants of Lancaster. While pursuing his duties for this firm, the attention of the Rev. J. Casper Bucher, D. D., financial agent of Marshall College, was attracted to him. Through the efforts of Dr. Bucher the young man decided to enter the ministry, and, though unwilling at first to relinquish their claim upon him, the firm was finally induced to yield with good will.

He entered the Academy at Mercersburg in October, 1851, the principal of which at that time was David Snively (1848). As it had already been determined to remove Marshall College from Mercersburg and unite it with Franklin College at Lancaster in the spring of 1853, he did not return to Mercersburg in the fall of 1852; but, having decided to take his college course at Lancaster, where he would have the advantages of living at home, he spent that year in teaching school at Safe Harbor, Lancaster county, Pa., in order to obtain funds. In 1853 he was a regular student at the Preparatory Department at Lancaster, which was conducted by Rev. Joshua H. Derr (1847), and in the fall of that year he entered the Freshman class. He was a member of the Goethean Literary Society, being Goethean orator on the anniversary program in 1857. When he graduated in 1857 the Marshall oration—the highest honor—was divided between him and George M. Stenger, Esq., of Ft. Loudon, Pa.

Having completed his college course, his original pur-

pose of becoming a Christian minister remained unchanged, but the funds were lacking, and it became necessary for him to secure some occupation whereby they might be obtained. Accordingly, in 1857, he became principal of Irwin Academy, at Irwin, Pa., where he was assisted for a time by his classmate, the late William Leaman, Esq. He conducted that school until 1859, when he became vice-principal of Mt. Washington Female College, at Mt. Washington, Md., under the presidency of Rev. George L. Staley, D. D. (1842). While there he studied theology privately under the direction of Dr. Staley, and was licensed to preach by the classis of Maryland, May 20, 1862. On April 22, 1864, he was ordained by the Westmoreland classis and became pastor of the congregation at Mt. Pleasant, Pa., where he remained until 1869.

On October 20, 1864, he was married to Miss Roberta George, of Lovettsville, Loudoun county, Va., a former student at Mt. Washington Female College, where their acquaintance began. In 1869 he accepted a call and became pastor of the congregation at Carlisle, Pa. In 1870, owing to an affection of the throat, he was obliged to discontinue preaching for a time. At the request of Rev. F. A. Gast, D. D. (1856), who was then at the head of the Preparatory Department of Franklin and Marshall College, Dr. Peters united with him in conducting that institution, remaining there until the spring of 1871, when, after the death of his wife—April 5, 1871—and the restoration of his health, he became pastor of the congregation at Alexandria, Pa. He remained there until the fall of 1878, when he accepted a call from the congregation of the First Reformed church at Lancaster. His pastorate there continued until the fall of 1884.

While located there he was married on February 11, 1880, to Miss Mary H. Harnish, of Alexandria, who survives him.

His next pastorate was at Danville, Pa., where he served from 1884 to 1891. Heidelberg University at Tiffin, Ohio,

being at that time without a head, after the resignation of the Rev. Dr. George W. Williard (1838), Dr. Peters was elected to fill the vacancy. He accordingly accepted the presidency of the Literary Department and the Hiveling professorship of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and Evidences of Christianity, assuming his duties there on March 18, 1891, and retaining that position for the remainder of his life. He was also for a time acting chancellor of the University.

The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Heidelberg University in 1887. He received his degree of A. M. from his Alma Mater in 1862.

Dr. Peters was always active in the general affairs of the Church. He was president of the Potomac Synod, 1877-78, and of the Eastern Synod, 1885-86. He was elected president of the General Synod at the meeting held at Dayton, O., in 1899. He was delegate in attendance at the Fifth General Council of the Alliance of the Reformed Churches holding the Presbyterian System, convened in Toronto, Canada, in 1892, and also at the Seventh General Council of the same convened in Washington, D. C., in 1899, on the latter occasion as chairman of the Reformed delegation.

The cause of home missions was dear to the heart of Dr. Peters, his official connection with the different boards covering a period of about twenty-five years. The history of his relation to this department of the Church is as follows: (1) On the Tri-Synodic Board, representing the Eastern, Potomac, and Pittsburg Synods. He was elected in October, 1876, by the Potomac Synod for a term of four years, but, removing from the bounds of that synod, he served only two years. He was again elected to this board in October, 1885, by the Eastern Synod for four years, and again in 1889 for four years, but, removing from the bounds of that synod he served only six years, resigning in 1891. (2) On the General Board of Home Missions. In May, 1878, the General Synod elected him

for a term of three years, which he served. In May, 1885, the General Synod again elected him for a term of six years. He was re-elected twice and served until his death in 1901. In March, 1885, at a special meeting convened at Lebanon, Pa., he was elected President of the General Board, which position he filled until May, 1899, when he declined re-election.

Dr. Peters had a family of six sons, all of whom survive him, as follows: Walter George, of Big Sandy, Mont.; William Reynolds (1887), of Chicago, Ill.; Edward White, of Danville, Pa.; and Robert John (H. U., 1893), of Atchison, Kan.—the four sons of his first marriage, whose care was assumed after the death of their mother by her sister, Miss M. Louisa George, who then became and has since remained a member of the family. The two sons of his second marriage are Norman Wallace and Henry Harnish, who are now students of Heidelberg University of the classes of 1904 and 1905.

On September 19, 1901, at the public memorial services held in the open air in front of the court house at Tiffin, O., in honor of the late President McKinley, Dr. Peters participated in the exercises and sat on the platform throughout the two hours required. He there contracted a severe cold, which culminated in pleuro-pneumonia, resulting in his death, September 28, 1901. After solemn and impressive services, conducted in Rickly chapel, the body was taken to Lancaster, Pa. Further services were held there at the First Reformed church, where Dr. Peters had formerly been pastor. The body was buried in the Lancaster cemetery.

[The Kilikilik, Oct. 15, 1901 (Portrait); William Reynolds Peters.]

1858.

John Henry Bernard WAGNER, Esq., A. M., the fifth of the seven children of Rev. Henry and Sarah Magdalene (Wiestling) Wagner, was born at Lebanon, Pa., January

28, 1837. His father was for sixteen years pastor of the First Reformed church of Lebanon. Rev. Samuel G. Wagner, D. D., (1850) is his brother. The name Bernard was given Mr. Wagner when he espoused the Catholic faith.

Mr. Wagner was educated in the public schools, then at an academy in Lebanon, and fitted for college in the Marshall Collegiate Institute at Mercersburg, Pa. He entered the Sophomore class in 1855, became a member of the Goethean Literary Society, and was graduated in 1858, continuing his studies thereafter in the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg.

In 1860 he was licensed and ordained for the ministry and in 1861 entered upon his first pastorate at Hagerstown, Md. This was during the most exciting period of the Civil War. Being an ardent Union man, Mr. Wagner's bold expression of opinion, both in and out of the pulpit, made him a marked man, and in consequence his sojourn there was comparatively brief. About the time of the return of General Lee's defeated army from Gettysburg, he left Hagerstown at the advice of some of his best friends, who were fearful, because of his outspoken patriotism, lest he would receive injury at the hands of the enemy. At the request of the consistory of Grace Reformed church of Pittsburg, Pa., a way was opened for him to leave the Hagerstown congregation with honor to himself, and he soon afterwards became the pastor of the Pittsburg congregation. He labored for a number of years as their highly appreciated and dearly beloved shepherd.

Impelled by his sense of what he believed to be his duty, in 1870 he became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, and up to the hour of his death remained a faithful and devoted member of that church. Shortly after his abandonment of the Protestant ministry, he established St. Mary's Academy for boys, just outside the western limits of Lancaster, Pa., on the Columbia turnpike. He successfully conducted this school for about a decade, meanwhile reading law. In 1883 he was admitted to practice at the

Lancaster county bar, and he continued to practice with some measure of success until declining health warned him to lead a more quiet life.

During the terms of John T. McGonigle and George W. Hensel as collectors of internal revenue in Lancaster, under President Cleveland's first administration, Mr. Wagner held the position of cashier in the collector's office. Later on he became interested in mining operations in Colorado and was president of the Lancaster Milling and Mining Company, owning a gold mine at Durango, Colo.

Mr. Wagner was a man of strong, earnest convictions. What he had to do he tried to do well. Beloved by those who knew him well he was bound to his many friends by hooks of steel. His relations with his friends in the Reformed Church were not broken by his change in religious conviction.

On February 21, 1861, Mr. Wagner was married to Miss Josephine Withers, daughter of Michael Withers, of Lancaster. Their only child, a son, died in infancy. Mrs. Wagner survives him. After five years of suffering, resulting from paralysis, Mr. Wagner died at Lancaster on April 27, 1902. He is buried in the cemetery of St. Mary's Catholic church.

[Lancaster Examiner (S. W.), April 30, 1902; Lancaster New Era (S. W.), April 30, 1902; Rev. S. G. Wagner, D. D.]

1861.

Adam John EBERLY, Esq., son of Samuel and Catharine Wike Eberly, was born January 9, 1840, at Durlach, Clay (then part of Elizabeth) township, Lancaster county, Pa. His father was a successful surveyor and scrivener in Lancaster county. For a number of years he was a justice of the peace, and also recorder of deeds and treasurer of Lancaster county.

Mr. Eberly's education was begun in the country school near his father's home. Later he attended the Schaeffers-

town (Pa.) High School, and from there entered the Freshman class of college in 1857. He was graduated in 1861. He was a member of the Goethean Literary Society.

Early in July, 1863, Mr. Eberly enlisted as a private in Company I, 50th Regiment Pennsylvania State Militia, serving until the regiment was discharged, August 15 the same year. He saw active service at Falling Waters, Maryland, along the Potomac river.

Mr. Eberly soon after leaving college entered the law office of Alexander H. Hood, Esq., and on May 25, 1864, was admitted to the bar of Lancaster county. He continued his active law practice to the day of his death. His practice was confined chiefly to orphans' court or chancery business, and intricate conveyancing and title-searching, in which branches he had a recognized reputation.

Mr. Eberly was interested in several local business associations, among them the Union Building and Loan Association, which he helped to found. He was president of the association when he died. He was one of the incorporators of the People's National Bank and of the People's Trust, Savings and Deposit Company, and was a director and solicitor in each of these institutions.

Mr. Eberly also took an active interest in local politics. From 1864 he lived in the Fifth ward of Lancaster, and for a number of years in the seventies represented it in both the Common and Select Councils and in the School Board. He was elected District Attorney of Lancaster county in 1883, and served a term of three years. He was a life-long Republican, and belonged to the Young Men's Republican Club of Lancaster.

On June 23, 1864, Mr. Eberly was married to Mary Elizabeth Pearson, daughter of William J. and Salome (Shirk) Pearson, of Lancaster. For three years after his marriage they lived at Mrs. Eberly's home, 316 W. Chestnut street. He then built a house next door, 314, where he and his family lived until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Eberly had five children born to them: Emma Catharine

(now Mrs. J. Harlan Landes); William Jacob, Esq. (1888); Elsie Elizabeth (widow of Robert E. Reilly); Nellie May (deceased); and Robert Pearson; all of Lancaster.

He died, after an illness of three days, on August 5, 1901, and is interred in the Lancaster cemetery.

[Bates, 5:1293; Lancaster Examiner (S. W.), Aug. 7, 1901; Lancaster Intelligencer (S. W.), Aug. 7, 1901; William J. Eberly, Esq.]

1862.

Rev. David Louis SCHWARTZ, A. M., son of David and Lydia (Spangler) Schwartz, was born in Adams county, Pa., near Hanover, October 10, 1837. He prepared for college in a select school at Littlestown, Pa., and in the Preparatory Department of Franklin and Marshall, entering college as a Freshman in 1858. He was a member of the Diognothian Literary Society and a charter member of the Eta Chapter of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity.

After graduation he studied theology for a year at Mercersburg, Pa., and then for three months served as assistant steward at Trinity Hospital, Georgetown, D. C. In the fall of 1863, he entered the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in New York city, from which he was graduated in June, 1866. He was ordained deacon in the Church of the Annunciation by Bishop Horatio Potter of New York, July 1, 1866, and was advanced to the priesthood on March 17, 1867, when he became assistant minister to the Rev. R. S. Howland, D. D., rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, in New York city, where he spent the first ten months of his ministry. On June 16, 1867, he was called to Grace church, at Cherry Valley, Otsego county, N. Y., where he spent five years and a half. He resigned this parish October 1, 1872, and sailed for Europe on October 12, where he spent nearly two years in travel. On his return to

America he became rector of Grace church, Albany, N. Y., September 1, 1874, where he was engaged in active church work until September 1, 1890. During his pastorate at Albany he rebuilt his church and baptized 1017 persons, in addition to taking an active interest in general church affairs.

After leaving Albany, Mr. Schwartz again spent two years in European travel. Soon after his return to America he became rector, on January 8, 1893, of All Saints Memorial church at Lakewood, N. J., where he remained the rest of his life. The year before his death was again spent in foreign travel, when he visited Egypt, Jerusalem, the Dead Sea, Damascus, Constantinople, and other places in the East.

On October 1, 1872, Mr. Schwartz was married by Bishop William Croswell Doane, of Albany, to Miss Cornelia Beekman Cox, of Cherry Valley. They had four children, of whom three are living: David Louis, a graduate, class of 1900, of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., Herman Livingston, and Miss Cornelia Beekman, all residing at Lakewood. Mrs. Schwartz also survives.

Mr. Schwartz died suddenly, while playing golf, at Lakewood, January 14, 1901. He is buried at Albany, N. Y.

[The Churchman, Feb. 9, 1901, 83: 193; Gerhard, D. W., History of the Class of '62, New Holland, Pa., 1887; Mrs. E. J. Barnes.]

1865.

Cyrus Shafer MURPHY, Esq., son of Col. John H. and Rebecca (Shafer) Murphy, was born at Mercersburg, Pa., May 9, 1845. He attended the public schools of his native town and prepared for college at the Mercersburg Academy, while it was under the care of Rev. John R. Kooker. Entering college as a Freshman in 1861, he became a member of the Diognothian Literary Society and of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. He was graduated with his class, then read law with his brother-in-law, B. C. Cob-

lentz (1853), at Sterling, Ill., where he had gone with his father's family. For some years he practiced law at Redoak, Iowa, where several sisters and his mother are now living. He died unmarried at Spencer, Neb., where he had been living a number of years, on September 3, 1901.

1866.

Henry Conrad Gernant REBER, Esq., A. M., son of John B. and Maria (Gernant) Reber, was born in Penn township, Berks county, Pa., December 18, 1846. His youth was spent in his native township attending the common schools. He finished his preparation for college at the Academy in Lancaster, entered college as a Freshman in 1862, and was graduated in 1866, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts in course. While in college he was a member of the Goethean Literary Society and of the Chi Phi fraternity, taking an active part in the latter.

His literary tastes led him to choose law as his profession. Therefore, after leaving college, he became a student in the law office of Jeremiah Hagenman, a prominent lawyer of Reading, Pa., and afterward president judge of the Berks county courts. Mr. Reber was admitted to the bar April 12, 1869. After a number of years of active work in the Berks county courts he was admitted to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and to the U. S. District Court.

In 1878 and a few years following, he was instrumental, as counsel for William A. Arnold, assignee of the Reading Savings Bank, in straightening out the affairs of that insolvent institution and in securing an unexpectedly large percentage on the dollar for its creditors.

Mr. Reber was always prominent in local Democratic councils, and worked earnestly for party success. In 1874 he was elected District Attorney, and served in that office from 1875 to 1877, three years, leaving a record of ability, honesty, and integrity. It was during his term of office that the serious railroad riots of July, 1877, occurred. When

they were finally quelled the district attorney indicted many men for alleged implication in the riots and secured the sentence of several of them to five years imprisonment. As district attorney, Mr. Reber was ex-officio a member of the board of license commissioners.

Upon the creation of the Orphans' Court of Berks county in 1883, Mr. Reber was offered the judgeship, but he declined it and devoted himself entirely to the practice of law. Much of his law practice was in the Orphans' Court and as trustee of estates.

Mr. Reber was a member of the board of directors of the Farmers' National Bank of Reading and also solicitor of that institution. He owned considerable property and was largely interested in real estate and coal operations at Shenandoah, Pa. He was a social, genial, public-spirited man who took active and energetic part in the affairs of his city.

Mr. Reber was a member of St. Peter's Catholic church of Reading. On November 10, 1896, he was married to Miss Mary Catharine Levan, sister of Rev. Frank K. Levan, D. D. (1853). His widow and one son, Levan Reber, survive him. He died at his residence in Reading, November 11, 1901.

[Reading Eagle, Nov. 12, 1901 (Portrait); Mrs. Mary C. Reber.]

1867.

Rev. Ambrose Carl GEARY, A. M., son of George and Sarah (Carl) Geary, was born at East Greenville, Montgomery county, Pa., February 1, 1844. He was early left an orphan, his father dying when he was twelve years old and his mother when he was only two weeks. Mr. Geary's education was begun in a private school. From this he went to the public schools and then to the Greenville Academy. After leaving the academy he learned the milling trade, at which he worked two or three years. He entered college as a Freshman in 1863 and graduated in

1867. He graduated from the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg in 1870. During his Senior vacation in the summer of 1869 he supplied the vacant charge of Loysburg, Bedford county, Pa. While in college Mr. Geary was a member of the Goethean Literary Society.

On June 22, 1871, he was married at Stone Hall, Pa., to Miss Elizabeth Huyette, daughter of Col. John Huyette, who survives him. One child, Bessie, was born to them, who died in early childhood.

Mr. Geary's first charge was at Meyersdale, Somerset county, Pa. Afterward he served successively the following charges: St. Clairsville, Bedford county, Pa., five years; Martinsburg, Blair county, Pa., three years; Keedysville, Md., ten and one-half years; Fairfield, Adams county, Pa., five years; Friends' Cove, Bedford county, Pa., five years; Orbisonia, Huntingdon county, Pa., as a supply; and lastly, until July, 1901, Armstrong Valley, Dauphin county, Pa.

He died suddenly at Fisherville, Dauphin county, Pa., on December 7, 1901. Funeral services were held at Fisherville, and later at Stone Hall whither the body had been taken. The interment took place in the Hartslog Valley cemetery, three miles from Alexandria, Pa.

[George C. Geary; Rev. M. H. Sangree.]

1869

Daniel Henry WINGERD, Esq., eldest son of Adam B. and Margaret (Zellers) Wingerd, was born near Greencastle, Pa., August 12, 1847. He went to the select school of Rev. C. B. Wolff (1848) at Greencastle, and then studied with Rev. Joseph S. Loose (1849), who taught a few pupils privately, by whom he was prepared for college. He entered Franklin and Marshall in 1865 as a Freshman and was graduated in 1869. He belonged to the Diognothian Society and the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity.

Soon after graduation he went to Europe with G. Frederick Ziegler. They travelled a few months in England and

Scotland and in northern and southern Europe. In the autumn of 1869 Mr. Wingerd entered the University of Berlin as a law student, and in the autumn of 1870 he entered the University of Vienna, remaining there during the whole period of the Franco-Prussian war. He also studied at the University of Geneva.

On his return to America in the fall of 1871 he studied law at Chambersburg in the office of Thomas B. Kennedy (1844) and John Stewart. On the completion of his law studies, in 1873, he moved to Reading, Pa. He was admitted to the Franklin county bar June 3, 1873, and to the Berks county bar September 29, 1873. He was first associated in Reading with Chester A. Farr. He was elected city solicitor of Reading in 1875 and again in 1877. From October 14, 1886, up to the time of his death, he was secretary of the examining committee of the Berks county bar. He was elected solicitor of the Reading School district in 1880, and held the office for many years. In 1890 he was the Republican nominee for Congress, but was defeated. Mr. Wingerd was president of the Republican League of Reading at the time of his death.

In October, 1876, Mr. Wingerd was married to Miss Nannie P. Culbertson of Chambersburg. Mrs. Wingerd and one son, Edmund Culbertson, both residing at Chambersburg, survive.

He died January 11, 1902, in Reading hospital of cancer of the throat. His body was cremated at Lancaster.

Mr. Wingerd was a fine linguist, speaking French and German like a native. He was a brilliant conversationalist and socially most affable. He was a member of the Wyomissing Club of Reading.

[Lancaster Intelligencer (S. W.), Jan. 15, 1902; Rev. H. H. Ranck; J. M. Wingerd; G. F. Ziegler.]

1872.

Jacob Adam Werner HETRICK, M. D., son of John and Catharine (Werner) Hetrick, was born June 14, 1845,

at Hetrick's town, now Mount Pleasant, in Penn township, Berks county, Pa. Until he was sixteen he spent his summers working on farms and his winters in attending the district schools. When sixteen he entered the grist mill of John Staudt, Sen., & Son, of Penn township, in order to learn the milling trade. When not quite eighteen he became an enthusiastic patriot, and, on September 25, 1862, was mustered in as a private in Company G, 151st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was mustered out with the company at Harrisburg, July 28, 1863. During its service the regiment was distinguished for its bravery, notably at the battle of Gettysburg, where it lost about 80 per cent. of its numbers. Mr. Hetrick came out of the battle with but a slight wound on one elbow. He attributed his escape from serious injury to the fact that while the battle was in progress he repeated over and over the ninety-first Psalm, which his mother had taught him. After the war he became a member of the G. A. R.

On his return from the army he re-entered Staudt's mill as head miller. In 1865 he entered the Kutztown State Normal School, and in 1867 left it to enter Palatinate College at Myerstown, Pa. In the fall of 1870 he entered the Junior class of Franklin and Marshall, graduating in 1872. He belonged to the Goethean Literary Society. In 1872 he entered the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, but owing to threatened consumption, the result of a cold caught at a funeral while he was at Palatinate College, he was forced to give up his work. On the advice of Dr. Samuel D. Evans, of Lancaster, he abandoned the ministry, and sought an out-of-door life. After a summer on a farm he improved sufficiently to be able to teach in one of the public schools of Penn township for a winter. In the spring of 1874 he taught Oley Academy for a term, and in the fall of 1874 he entered Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia. He received his diploma from that institution in 1876.

Dr. Hetrick now took up his residence in Asbury Park,

N. J., and practiced medicine there until his death, October 9, 1901. He was buried in Mount Prospect cemetery in the vicinity of Asbury Park. Dr. Hetrick was prominently identified with the interests of Asbury Park, and at his death left a valuable estate there. He was a member of the Commissioners of Appeals, and one of the organizers of the First National Bank, and a director of the Asbury Park and Ocean Grove Bank.

On March 23, 1875, Mr. Hetrick married, in Lancaster, Miss Linnie S. Evans, daughter of Dr. Evans, who had previously attended him and induced him to study medicine. Eleven children blessed their union, seven of whom, with his widow, survive him. The surviving children are Dr. Llewellyn E. Hetrick, of Asbury Park, and Dr. Samuel L. Hetrick, of Red Bank, N. J., both graduates of Hahnemann Medical College, Lachlin R., Winifred P., Louisa, Maria, and J. A. W. Hetrick, Jr., all of Asbury Park.

[Bates, 4:692; Charles W. Hetrick.]

1875.

Paul GERHART, Esq., son of the Rev. Dr. Emanuel V. Gerhart (1838) and his wife Eliza, *nee* Rickenbaugh, was born in Lancaster, Pa., August 30, 1856. He prepared for college in the public schools of Lancaster and entered the Freshman class in 1871, when he became a member of the Diognothian Society and of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity. In the latter organization he took an active interest up to the time of his death.

After his graduation, in 1875, he began the study of law in the office of E. H. Yundt, Esq., in Lancaster. In 1878 he was admitted to the bar of Lancaster county. He followed his profession for several years and then abandoned law for commercial pursuits. For a number of years he travelled through Pennsylvania and adjoining States for different tea and coffee houses, but several years prior to his death he was engaged in the tea and coffee business for himself.

On July 14, 1879, Mr. Gerhart was married to Miss Eliza A. Baumgardner, a daughter of the late Thomas Baumgardner, of Lancaster. He died June 15, 1901, and is buried in the Lancaster cemetery. Mrs. Gerhart and the following children survive: Robert, Mary, Marguerite, Eleanor, Richard, and Paul, an infant.

Mr. Gerhart was a man of genial disposition, always affable, and made friends of all with whom he came in contact.

[Lancaster Intelligencer (S. W.), June 19, 1901; Mrs. Eliza A. Gerhart.]

1893.

Rev. Glase GERHARD, son of Rev. Calvin S. Gerhard, D. D. (1865), and his wife Emma E. (Glase) Gerhard, was born at Sunbury, Pa., July 17, 1872, and died in Reading, Pa., July 22, 1901. He received his preparatory education in the schools of Reading, graduating from the High School in 1890. In the fall of the same year he entered the Sophomore class, graduating in 1893. He was a member of the Goethean Literary Society and of the Zeta chapter of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity. He took a post-graduate course of one year at Harvard University and a full three years' course in the Theological Seminary at Lancaster. He graduated from this institution in 1897.

Immediately thereafter he accepted a call from the Reformed church at Hummelstown, Pa. After a successful pastorate of a year and a half he received a unanimous call to St. John's Reformed church, West Philadelphia, where he remained until his health failed in the spring of 1900. In his new field his zeal and activity were unbounded, and his success was extraordinary. When he became ill he was granted a vacation of six months, and went to Liberty, N. Y. But his health not improving, he finally resigned to the great regret of the entire congregation. He took a warm personal interest in every member of his church, and possessed social qualities of the highest

order. He was fond of music and was a fine musician himself, his favorite instruments being the piano and the organ. He was a ready and eloquent speaker, attracting large congregations wherever he preached. In addition to his pastoral labors, on account of the illness of the editor, during the last eight months of his ministry he was managing editor of the *Reformed Church Messenger*.

In the College records Mr. Gerhard's name appears as William Glase.

[Lancaster Intelligencer (S. W.), July 24, 1901; Rev: Calvin S. Gerhard.]

1894.

Albert Franklin FLUCK, son of Charles L. and Sarah (Schultz) Fluck, was born at East Greenville, Pa., November 19, 1873. He attended the schools of his native village, and afterward prepared for college at Perkiomen Seminary, Pennsburg, Pa. He entered the Freshman class in 1890, and became a staunch member of the Goethean Literary Society. He was also connected with the College Young Men's Christian Association, and with the students' glee and instrumental clubs. He graduated with honor in June, 1894, delivering an oration on "Schiller and German Literature."

In the same year he entered Shissler's Business College, Norristown, Pa., and graduated from the Commercial Department with highest honors, March 2, 1895.

He entered the Farmers' National Bank of Pennsburg as teller in October, 1895. In July of the following year he was elected cashier, which position he held to the time of his death. When entering upon the duties of this responsible position he was one of the youngest cashiers in the State of Pennsylvania, but he performed his duties so well and faithfully that he won the respect and confidence of all the directors and patrons of the bank.

He was a useful citizen and entered heartily into a number of projects for the improvement of his native borough.

In August, 1901, he was confined to bed with an attack of typhoid fever, which proved fatal on August 25, 1901. Interment was made in the cemetery adjoining the New Goshenhoppen Reformed church, of which he was a member.

On July 20, 1895, Mr. Fluck was married to Miss Agnes S. Meschter, of East Greenville, by the Rev. George B. Walbert (1886). His widow and one son, Howard Clement, survive him.

[Rev. Thomas W. Dickert.]

SUMMARY

This, the sixth number of the Obituary Record, is the second part of the second volume. It contains one correction with reference to an earlier number, and sketches of fifteen graduates, thirteen of whom died since June, 1901. The six numbers of the Obituary Record contain sketches of 289 deceased graduates, 141 of Marshall College and 148 of Franklin and Marshall. All the men whose records are published this year were sons of Franklin and Marshall. It is considered remarkable that the death of no graduate of Marshall College has been reported during the past year. Ten were members of the Goethean Literary Society, and five of the Diognothian. Twelve were married and three unmarried. Eight were lawyers, five ministers of the Gospel, one a banker and one a physician. Two were college presidents, one a president of a railroad, two district attorneys, one the mayor of a city, and two served in the Union army during the late Civil War. Thirteen were born in Pennsylvania and two in Maryland. At the time of death nine were residents of Pennsylvania, two of Arkansas, two of New Jersey, one of Nebraska, and one of Ohio. The average age of these fifteen graduates was 56 years, 1 month, and 13 days.

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[Name printed in italics refers to corrections and additions to sketch in earlier number of the Record.]

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THE FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

SIXTH PRINTED REPORT JUNE, 1902

The important event of Commencement week this year was the dedication of the new Science Building. The building is one of the most complete of its kind in the country. It cost about \$75,000.00, nearly all of which has been subscribed or pledged. Thirty-five men were graduated.

The great event next year will be the Jubilee—the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the College in Lancaster. The Board of Trustees, the Faculty, and the Alumni Association from this time forth will put forth every effort to make this celebration most telling in advancing the interests of the College. On account of the Jubilee there will be no Alumni oration next year. The programme reported by the Jubilee Committee was adopted by the Association and by the Board of Trustees. The following is a brief outline of the five days' programme:

Sunday, June 7.—Baccalaureate sermon in the morning and a religious service in the evening conducted by a minister or college president from a distance.

Monday, June 8.—Lancaster day, designed to afford Lancaster city and county an opportunity to participate in the celebration.

Tuesday, June 9.—Trustees' day, with addresses by members of the Board of Trustees, followed in the evening by a reception given by the Trustees.

Wednesday, June 10.—Alumni day, with the usual literary society reunions in the morning, followed by a luncheon given by the societies to their guests, the Alumni meeting in the afternoon and the Alumni banquet at night to take the place of the usual Alumni dinner.

Thursday, June 11.—Commencement day, with addresses by speakers and educators of national reputation.

The details of this programme are to be carried out by the committee, which has power to modify the above. A popular demonstration and a public reception may be included.

The history of the College by Prof. Joseph Henry Dubbs, 1856, is well under way. It will be published by the Publishing Committee before next June.

Work on the collection to illustrate the history of the College (to include copies of all College publications, text books used in the College, portraits or photographs of members of the Faculty and the Board of Trustees, and a collection by classes of the published writings of alumni) is progressing. The Chairman of the Committee that has this matter in charge is Samuel H. Ranck, Baltimore.

The Publishing Committee will also publish in time for the Jubilee a Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the College from its foundation in 1787 to the present time, with the addresses of those living. This Catalogue will be a volume of about 200 pages, of the style and size of the List of Graduates (Obituary Record size), published in 1900. Besides giving the name of every student, the years of his connection with the College, or the year of his graduation, it will give the literary society and fraternity to which he belonged. The volume will also contain a list of the persons who have received honorary degrees from the College, the addresses of those living, the officers of the Alumni Association, brief notices of the professors of Franklin College, and other matters of interest and importance in the history of the College. The price of this Catalogue, in stiff paper covers, will be \$1 per copy; cloth, \$1.50. It is the purpose of the Publishing Committee to print only a few hundred copies, unless advance orders justify the issue of a larger number of this work. Send in your order now.

The committee that conducted the election for members of the Advisory Council of Alumni reported the election of the following: William N. Appel, Esq., 1880; Rev. Benjamin Bausman, D. D., 1851; Henry F. Bitner, Ph. D., 1877; Rev. L. Kryder Evans, D. D., 1864; Simeon H. Guilford, D. D. S., Ph. D., 1861; William H. Keller, Esq., 1891; Rev. Cyrus J. Musser, D. D., 1878; Samuel H. Ranck, 1892; Abraham H. Rothermel, Esq., 1887.

The Advisory Council reported that it had held two meetings during the year. It organized with the election of Samuel H. Ranck, President; Dr. Simeon H. Guilford, Vice-President; and

Rev. Dr. Cyrus J. Musser, Secretary. In accordance with the directions adopted by the Association the term of service of each member of the Council was determined by lot, resulting in the following: one year, Messrs. Ranck, Bitner, and Evans; two years, Messrs. Keller, Appel, and Musser; three years, Messrs. Bausman, Guilford, and Rothermel. Members of the Council may be reelected on the expiration of their term of office. The Council requested the Board of Trustees to appoint a committee of three to cooperate with a similar committee on the part of the Council to work for the increased endowment of the College in connection with the Jubilee celebration next year. This request was granted. The Board of Trustees appointed Rev. William C. Schaeffer, D.D., B. Frank Fackenthal, and Henry S. Williamson; the Council, Rev. Cyrus J. Musser, D.D., William N. Appel, Esq., and Abraham H. Rothermel, Esq. The Council also took steps to secure an exhaustive study of the living expenses of college students, both in Lancaster and in colleges generally, with special reference to dormitories and their place in college life. Steps were also taken by the Council to bring about the establishment of a Bureau of Information relative to positions for graduates.

The Association adopted the new constitution, reported last year, with several amendments, and also a set of by-laws. These will be printed in the forthcoming Catalogue of Officers and Students. By-law 5 is of immediate interest:

The annual fee of the Association shall be fifty cents, but on the payment of \$10 to the Treasurer at any time a member shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges which the annual fee involves, as long as he lives, without any additional payment. The Treasurer shall keep the money received from life fees intact, for investment, the income only to be used for the work of the Association. No member shall be entitled to hold any office or position in the Association, or to vote for members of the Advisory Council or on any question in the Annual Meeting requiring more than a majority vote, unless he shall have paid his life fee, or his annual fee within a year.

Life and annual fees should be sent to Professor Jefferson E. Kershner, Lancaster, Pa., the Treasurer of the Association. During the past year the Treasurer received a number of life fees.

Article III. of the new constitution, referring to membership, is as follows :

Sec. 1. All graduates of Marshall College, and of Franklin and Marshall College, and of Mercersburg College (prior to 1878), and all per-

sons who have received honorary or other degrees from these colleges, are members of this Association by virtue of their degrees.

Sec. 2. All persons who may have been connected as students with Marshall College or Franklin and Marshall College for a period of not less than one year, and have left the institution in good standing, may be elected to membership in this Association by a majority vote of the members present at any Annual Meeting.

Sec. 3. Honorary members may be elected by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any Annual Meeting.

The Publishing Committee reported the publication during the year of the fifth printed report of the Association and No. 6, the second part of the second volume, of the Obituary Record, in addition to all the blanks, etc., connected with the election of the Advisory Council. No. 6 of the Record contains sketches of 15 graduates, as follows: B. C. Coblentz, Esq., 1853; Rev. A. S. Vaughan, D.D., 1856; William Leaman, Esq., 1857; Rev. J. A. Peters, D. D., 1857; J. H. B. Wagner, Esq., 1858; A. J. Eberly, Esq., 1861; Rev. D. L. Schwartz, 1862; C. S. Murphy, Esq., 1865; H. C. G. Reber, Esq., 1866; Rev. A. C. Geary, 1867; D. H. Wingerd, Esq., 1869; J. A. W. Hetrick, M. D., 1872; Paul Gerhart, Esq., 1875; Rev. Glase Gerhard, 1893; A. F. Fluck, 1894. This number of the Record is sold separately for Ten Cents. On the payment of Two Dollars the six numbers of the Obituary Record already published, and all the future numbers, will be sent to any address during the lifetime of the subscriber. The total number of sketches published in these Records is 289. Send your subscription to the Chairman of the Publishing Committee, Samuel H. Ranck, The Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.

The Portrait Committee, to secure a portrait of Dr. Thomas G. Apple, was continued.

The terms of three members of the Advisory Council expire during the year, as follows: Samuel H. Ranck, Prof. Henry F. Bitner, and Rev. L. Kryder Evans, D. D. Nomination blanks are herewith enclosed. Mail your nominations to President John S. Stahr, Lancaster, Pa., before September 11, 1902.

Respectfully submitted by the Franklin and Marshall College Alumni Association,

N. Z. SNYDER, *President,*

D. W. GERHARD, *Recording Secretary.*

June 13, 1902.

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FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE

OBITUARY RECORD

No. 7

VOL. II—PART 3

LANCASTER, PA.

PUBLISHED BY THE FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

JUNE, 1903

The Franklin and Marshall College Alumni Association Publications

Publishing Committee.

Baltimore, Feb. 1, 1904

My dear Sir:

I send
you to-day No. 7 of
the F. & M. College
History Record.

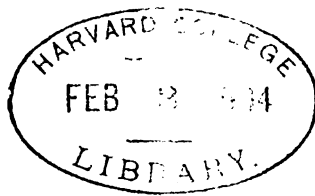
Very truly yours

Samuel H. Ranck

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE

The Franklin and Marshall College Alumni Association
LANCASTER, PA.

J. A



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FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE OBITUARY RECORD

VOL. 2, PART 3

No. 7

JUNE, 1903

1840.

William MAYBURRY, A. M., M. D. (See 1: 18.) For Dr. W. H. Horner read Dr. W. E. Horner.

[Ewing Jordan, M. D.]

1846.

Alexander THOMSON, Jr., B. L., M. D., eldest son of Alexander and Abby (Blythe) Thomson, was born at Bedford, Pa., in 1820. He studied law with his father, who was dean of the Law Department of Marshall College until his death in 1848, and was admitted to the bar of Franklin county, Pa., in 1844. In 1846 he took the degree of B. L. from Marshall College. Mr. Thomson practiced law at Chambersburg for a short time and then turned his attention to medicine. During the Civil War he served in the medical department of the United States Army. He afterwards practiced medicine for many years at Mt. Savage, Md., where he died unmarried, December 20, 1881. The late Frank Thomson, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, was a half brother of Dr. Thomson.

[Shirley J. Zarger.]

1847.

Benjamin Rush LITTLE, M. D. (See 1: 86.) Dr. Little graduated from Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1851, and not from Jefferson Medical College.

[Ewing Jordan, M. D.]

father in the mill at Saegertown, Pa., whither the family had just removed. Seven years of this work in Crawford and Erie counties found him more than ever determined to have an education and desirous of entering the ministry. So, in the summer of 1847, he placed himself under the instruction of Prof. George Pearson at Smithsburg, Md., supporting himself by teaching in the county schools of the neighborhood—one of these the one immortalized in Dr. Henry Harbaugh's "Schulhaus an der Krick." Having prepared for the Junior class, he entered Marshall College in the fall of 1850, graduating September 8, 1852. He shared the second honor of the class, the salutatory, with Simon C. Crumbach. He was a member of the Diognothian Literary Society.

Before going to college, and one year after graduation, he taught in the academy at Manchester, Md. During the winter of 1853-54, he assisted the Rev. Dr. Kessler in his parochial school in Baltimore, Md., and from that time until his entering the active duties of the pastorate he was engaged in teaching, first associated with his brother, Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Apple (1850), in Easton, in the school formerly conducted by Dr. Vanderveer, and afterward for a short time in the Preparatory Department of Franklin and Marshall, then presided over by Rev. Dr. J. H. Derr (1847). Even while engaged in the pastorate, a great part of his life was spent in the congenial work of teaching. A select school in the lecture room of Emanuel's church, Hamburg, Pa., received his attention during his pastorate there. He was elected principal of the Clarion Collegiate Institute at Rimersburg, Pa., in 1861. This position he held nine years, maintaining the school through the trying times of the Civil War when many other schools had closed their doors. Here he prepared quite a number of young men for college. After his acceptance of a call to take charge of the church at Germantown, Ohio, he devoted his entire attention to the pastorate, excepting one year as principal of the high school of that place. Yet he never lost his interest in the

THE FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

SEVENTH PRINTED REPORT JUNE, 1903

The Commencement of 1903 will forever be memorable in the history of the College on account of the supremely successful celebration of the Golden Jubilee. The programme was carried out substantially as given in the circular of preliminary announcements, which was sent to all graduates and former students during the month of May, except that there were several things not given on the preliminary programme which added much to the enjoyment and interest of the occasion. The two most important additional features were the reception and luncheon to the ladies in attendance at the exercises of the Jubilee by the Iris Club of Lancaster, on Wednesday, June 10, and on the evening of the same day the reading of the splendid ode, written for the occasion by Mr. Lloyd Mifflin.

Never before in the history of the College were there so many Franklin and Marshall men in Lancaster, some of them coming more than a thousand miles in order to be present; and every man felt more than repaid for coming, if for nothing else than the parade and tremendous enthusiasm of Wednesday night. The parade extended nearly a mile in length through crowded streets, the culmination of the enthusiasm and of the crowds being on and around the College Campus and the Williamson Field, where the number of people was estimated to be from fifteen to twenty thousand—the greatest thing of the kind ever witnessed in Lancaster.

The great work of the coming year will be the increase of the endowment of the College by at least \$150,000. The Board of Trustees has selected Prof. E. M. Hartman to take the field and push this work. There has been no great increase in the endowment of the College in recent years, although the expenses due to the increased number of students and to the care of the new Science Building have largely increased. It is encouraging to add in this connection that at the great banquet on Thursday night, which closed the exercises of the Golden Jubilee, and within a few days thereafter, some twenty thousand dollars were subscribed towards this increased endowment.

The Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association was held on Wednesday afternoon, June 10, when the new Constitution went

into effect and the following officers were elected for three years, with the exceptions to be noted later: President, Rev. A. E. Truxal, D. D.; Vice-Presidents, A. S. Brendle, Esq., and Theodore B. Appel, M. D.; Secretary, Rev. D. W. Gerhard; Treasurer, Prof. J. E. Kershner; Election Committee, Prof. J. E. Kershner, President John S. Stahr, and Prof. A. V. Hiester; Auditing Committee, W. H. Hager, J. H. Byrne, Esq., and W. H. Keller, Esq.; Publishing Committee, S. H. Ranck, Rev. A. S. Weber, D. D., and Rev. C. W. Levan.

The members of the Election Committee, the Auditing Committee, and the Publishing Committee should note the duties assigned them in the Constitution and By-Laws and organize accordingly, inasmuch as after this year one member will be elected on each of these committees at each Annual Meeting.

The Treasurer presented an encouraging report showing a cash balance on hand. The following men have paid the life fee of \$10 and are therefore free from any future payment of fees in the Association: J. Taylor Motter, S. H. Ranck, Rev. L. K. Evans, D. D., Rev. D. M. Wolf, D. D., Rev. E. R. Eschbach, D. D., A. H. Rothermel, Esq., W. N. Kremer, H. A. Dubbs, Esq., Joseph H. Bowman, and Clark Burnham, M. D.

The Portrait Committee reported the completion of the portrait of President Thomas G. Apple. This portrait was unveiled during commencement week. The Committee, of which Rev. A. M. Schmidt is the Chairman, was continued to collect the balance of the money needed for this portrait.

The Election Committee reported the election of the following men as members of the Advisory Council of Alumni to serve for three years: Samuel H. Ranck, '92, Rev. L. Kryder Evans, D. D., '64, and John W. Appel, Esq., '74. The selection of the Alumni Orator for next year was placed in the hands of the Election Committee.

The Advisory Council of Alumni reported the establishment of a Bureau of Information with reference to positions, under the direction of Prof. George F. Mull, Registrar of the College; that efforts were being made to secure the investigation of the living expenses of college students in the colleges of the country by the Department of Labor at Washington; and that the Council was seeking to bring about the establishment at the College of a chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. The Council also endorsed the plans of the President of the College to increase the endowment during the coming year by at least \$150,000.

The following non-graduates of the College applied for membership in the Association according to Article III, Sec. 2, of the Constitution, and were duly elected: C. H. Brown, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. W. P. Sachs, Pittsburg, Pa.; S. R. Slaymaker, Lancaster, Pa.; F. P. Musser, Millheim, Pa.; Cicero Gearhart, Esq., Stroudsburg, Pa.; C. V. Lichty, Lancaster, Pa.; P. D. Korn, Mertztown, Pa.; W. F. H. Amwake, Camden, N. J.; C. L. Bittinger, Ocala, Fla.; Clark Burnham, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. W. H. Brong, Pen Argyl, Pa.

The Publishing Committee presented a report of their work of the year, which showed great activity. Of the various publications of two or more pages issued by the Committee a total of 15,000 copies were published during the year. The most important publication is the History of the College by Professor Dubbs, a magnificent volume of over 400 pages. Two editions of this work were published—one on large paper for \$5, and one for \$2.50. The \$5 edition, limited to 50 copies, was sold out before the Jubilee began. It excited unbounded praise and admiration and stories were current in the newspapers that \$20 have already been offered for a copy of this edition. The regular edition contains the same matter and the same illustrations as the special edition. It is handsomely bound in cloth, with gilt top, and from present indications it is likely to be sold out also within a year. The copyright of this volume and nearly all the plates used in illustrating it belong to the Alumni Association.

The Committee spared no expense in publishing this History. The illustrations alone cost more than the printing and press-work of the average book of this kind—one single illustration costing over \$50. There are twelve photogravures, seven half-tone plates and a large number of line engravings. A limited number of these photogravure and half-tone plates and an additional plate containing some of the line engravings have been printed on paper $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ inches, suitable for framing. The set of 20 plates will be sent to any address for \$1.50. Single copies of any of these plates may be had for 25 cents, or any six for \$1. The Publishing Committee is also prepared to quote prices on a large number of any one of these plates. Address the Chairman, Samuel H. Ranck, The Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.

The hardest work of the year, however, for the Publishing Committee was on the Catalogue of Officers and Students. This Catalogue aims to give the name of every officer and student connected with Franklin College, with Marshall College, and with Franklin and Marshall College. Of the Trustees it gives the term of service and the address while a trustee; of the Faculty the titles of the several positions held in the College from time to time as given in the College catalogues, the degrees of each man, etc.; of the students the address on entering college for those who are dead or unknown and the present address of others, together with the degrees each man has received since leaving college; of the students of Marshall and of Franklin and Marshall College the years they were in attendance or the year of graduation, and the literary society and the fraternity to which they belonged; of the graduates the exact date of graduation, the honors at graduation, and for those who have died, the date of death and the reference to the Obituary Record; of the non-graduates who have died, the place and exact date of death. The Catalogue contains a list of the honorary degrees conferred from year to year by Marshall and by Franklin and Marshall College and as far as possible some characterization of those who have died who are not graduates of the College, with the addresses of living men, etc., etc. There is

also a list of the graduates of Mercersburg College. The charter, constitution and by-laws of the Alumni Association are given, and a list of the officers and orators (with the subject of the oration when known) for each year from its organization in 1840 to the present time. The officers, place and time of meeting of each of the local alumni associations are also given. The volume concludes with two elaborate indexes of 70 pages—a geographical index of all the living men connected with the College and an index of names, which gives the class reference and the page reference for every name—some three thousand of them—every time it occurs in the Catalogue. With the introduction, which contains an interesting statistical summary, the Catalogue contains 236 pages (Obituary Record size). Price in paper covers, \$1; bound in cloth, \$1.50. Of the cloth edition less than 100 copies remain. Copies of this invaluable Catalogue may also be secured from the chairman of the Publishing Committee.

No. 7 of the Obituary Record contains sketches of the following 18 graduates: Alexander Thomson, B. L., M. D., 1846; Rev. W. P. Koutz, 1849; Rev. J. H. Apple, D. D., 1852; Rev. L. H. Ke-fauver, D. D., 1852; T. P. Bucher, 1854; Rev. Jacob Dahlmann, D. D., 1860; Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier, 1861; J. A. Le Fevre, 1863; J. J. Wenner, M. D., 1863; Rev. C. S. Gerhard, D. D., 1865; W. T. Jefferies, 1872; Hiram Rhoads, 1872; Rev. H. G. Appenzeller, 1882; J. H. Geisel, 1882; J. C. Noll, Esq., 1887; C. G. Bausman, 1894; W. M. Neff, 1898; W. B. Köhler, 1900. This number of the Record is sold separately for 10 cents. The seven numbers of the Obituary Record already published, and all future numbers, will be sent to any address during the life of the subscriber on the payment of Two Dollars. Send your subscription to Mr. Samuel H. Ranck.

The Publishing Committee was instructed to publish during the coming year a volume commemorative of the Golden Jubilee, the volume to contain the addresses at the various exercises, etc., etc., provided a satisfactory arrangement could be made with the Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees.

The Executive Committee was authorized to arrange for the permanent preservation of the Historical Exhibit, which was such an interesting part of the Golden Jubilee, and to provide for adding thereto.

The terms of three members of the Advisory Council expire at the end of this year, as follows: W. H. Keller, Esq., W. N. Appel, Esq., and Rev. C. J. Musser, D. D. Nomination blanks are herewith enclosed. Mail your nominations to Prof. J. E. Kershner, Lancaster, Pa., before September 10, 1903.

Respectfully submitted by the Franklin and Marshall College Alumni Association,

A. E. TRUXAL, *President.*

D. W. GERHARD, *Secretary.*

educational work of the country, and repeatedly served as a member of the board of examiners in Germantown and the school board in Saegertown. His power as an educator lay largely in the force of his personality, his contagious enthusiasm for hard work, and in his deep personal interest in his pupils. He held that if a pupil would not be caught up in the atmosphere of industry by which he ever sought to invest his school, and by its influence be stimulated to honest exertion, the best systems and methods were of little use.

In the pastoral field, however, Dr. Apple's best work was done. He pursued his theological studies in the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg during his senior year in college. He was licensed by Maryland classis, at Manchester, Md., May 17, 1853, and ordained as pastor of Emanuel's church, Hamburg, Pa., in January, 1856; served the Reformed congregation of Rimersburg, Pa.—then a separate charge—from 1861 to 1870; served the Germantown, Ohio, charge until 1873; and from then until 1885 was pastor at Saegertown, Pa. After two years' service in the Friend's Cove charge, Bedford county, Pa., he retired in 1891, returning to Saegertown, the field of his former activity, and his boyhood home. Here by the quiet waters of the beautiful stream that turned the mill wheel where he began life's struggle, his remaining years passed peacefully away.

He took a deep interest in the discussions of the day in the field of theology, and especially those problems which lay at the basis of the "Liturgical Question." Moderate and conservative throughout this discussion, he deprecated anything that did not make for peace, while holding at the same time to the importance of those fundamental questions on which the church was struggling into broader light. And thus at last, as a member of the Peace Commission, he assisted in giving expression to its declaration of principles of Christian doctrine and its recommendations in cultus and government, which averted what threatened to be a schism

and furnished a basis upon which the differences that divided the Reformed Church have been happily composed.

At different times he filled different positions of trust upon the various boards of the church. He was a member of the Board of Visitors of the Theological Seminary from 1882 to 1884. As a pastor Dr. Apple always appealed more to that which was thoughtful, practical and sturdy in his people, than to the emotional. His ministrations were noted for the adult men (sometimes of advanced age) he succeeded in bringing into the church.

Franklin and Marshall College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1880. His contributions to the various periodicals of the church (in the "Guardian" of the late '50's under the *nom de plume*, Lehitcon) breathe a warm appreciation of the beautiful in nature, a genial humor, or a thoughtful inquiry into the deeper problems of theology.

He was married March 30, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of Rev. Jacob Geiger, for 30 years pastor at Manchester, Md., and sister to Dr. Charles A. Geiger (1848) and Dr. John Geiger (1857). Four sons and a daughter were born to them: Rev. A. Thos. G. (1878), Catawissa, Pa.; Charles A. (ex-1890), East Mauch Chunk, Pa.; Jacob G., Saegertown, Pa.; Prof. Jos. H. (1885), Frederick, Md., and Miss Elizabeth A. Gilmore, deceased. Dr. Apple was a brother of Rev. Theodore Appel, D.D. (1842), Lancaster, Pa., and Rev. Thomas G. Apple, D.D., LL.D. (1850), deceased. He died May 21, 1902, at Saegertown, in the cemetery of which place his remains are interred.

[Crawford County Directory, 1879-80; Reformed Church Messenger, June 26, 1902 (Portrait); Acts and Proceedings of the Pittsburgh Synod, 1902: Art. Ministerial Necrology; Rev. A. T. G. Apple.]

Lewis Hamilton KEFAUVER, D.D., son of John and Rebecca Kefauver, was born in the Middletown valley, near Middletown, Frederick county, Md., January 25, 1827. His father was a miller.

On April 5, 1844, Mr. Kefauver was indentured to the cabinet making trade, in which he served an apprenticeship of three years. Before working at cabinet making, etc., he had attended the academy at Middletown. About May 1, 1847, he commenced his preparatory studies to enter Marshall College in the parochial school of the Reformed church at Middletown, which he completed the following year. In the fall of 1848, he entered the Freshman class of college, when he became a member of the Diognothian Literary Society. He graduated in 1852. He had entered the Theological Seminary in the fall of 1851, while a Senior in college, and completed his course in theology in September, 1853.

On October 27, of this year, he was licensed to preach the gospel by the Eastern Synod of the Reformed Church in Philadelphia, Pa., and was ordained by a committee appointed by the Maryland classis in the Reformed Church at Fairfield, Adams county, Pa., on January 11, 1854, where he had commenced his ministerial labors on November 1, 1853. His pastorate continued there until the last of April, 1857, at which time he went to Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa., having accepted a call to become the pastor of the Second Reformed church of that place, and also of the Irwin congregation. He also served other congregations in that county. Here he remained until January 31, 1861, when, in response to a call from the First church of Dayton, Ohio, he became pastor of that congregation. He served this charge until July, 1863. On the Fourth of July of that year he located at Tiffin, Ohio, and became pastor of the First Reformed church, continuing in this relation until 1893, with one year as supply in addition.

Dr. Kefauver was the president of the Ohio Synod which met at Canal Winchester, Ohio. He was also elected treasurer of the Ohio Synod in the fall of 1887, holding the position until his resignation in 1900. He was a member of the "Peace Commission," and also of the "Liturgical Commission," which were appointed by the General Synod of the

Church in 1882 and 1885. He was treasurer of the Mission Board of the Ohio Synod for a number of years.

But it was in connection with the institutions of learning at Tiffin that Dr. Kefauver had a wide and fruitful stewardship. He was a member of the Board of Beneficiary Education, and served as its secretary and treasurer from 1880 to 1895. He was also elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Heidelberg College (now Heidelberg University), and served from 1864 until 1900, and was its recording secretary for a number of years. He was elected treasurer of Heidelberg University in 1890, and served in that capacity until 1901, and served on both its Standing and Executive Committees at stated times for long periods; and finally was elected acting chancellor in 1894, and served in that capacity for five years.

The fact that he served as a member of the Board of Trustees of Heidelberg College and University for a period of thirty-six years is remarkable. Amid all the changes of administrations and administrators during this long period he was returned by his fellow members of the Ohio Synod to this place of honor and trust. With his long experience and practical wisdom he remained faithful to his post, and finally, as a crowning act, he was placed in the high position of acting chancellor. He was at the time of his death the president of the Board of Visitors of Heidelberg Theological Seminary.

Heidelberg University and the Theological Seminary will always hold him in grateful remembrance as they review his long-continued service in their interests and behalf. The college recognizing his faithful labors for its welfare and growth in 1879 bestowed upon him the title and degree of Doctor of Divinity.

On April 12, 1855, Mr. Kefauver was married by the Rev. John McCron, to Miss Amanda Esther, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Routzahn of Ellerton, Frederick county, Md. Four children were born to them: Charles Addison, M. D., of Stoutsville, Ohio; Elizabeth Rebecca; Elmer Routzahn

of Columbus, Ohio, and William Franklin, of Manistique, Mich., all of whom survived their father, except the daughter. Dr. Kefauver died April 25, 1903, and is buried at Tiffin.

[Middletown Valley Register, May (?), 1903; Reformed Church Messenger, May 14, 1903 (Portrait).]

1854.

Theodore Park BUCHER, A. M., son of Joseph and Mary (Fitz) Bucher, was born October 2, 1829. He entered the Freshman class of Marshall College at Mercersburg in 1850, became a member of the Goethean Literary Society, and on his graduation in 1854 was awarded the Franklin oration. He was one of the 53 students who came with the college to Lancaster in 1853.

After graduation, Mr. Bucher taught for a time in the academy at Milton, Pa., and later became superintendent of the public schools of Perry county, Pa., a position which he was obliged to discontinue on account of ill health. Having prepared himself for the ministry, a few years later he became pastor of the Gettysburg (Pa.) charge of the Reformed Church, where he remained four years. He then removed to Dayton, Ohio, to become pastor of the First Reformed church of that city. Having been elected editor of the *Christian World*, he removed to Cincinnati, where he pursued his work with such attention that he became a victim of nervous prostration.

Mr. Bucher then engaged in business in New York City. As a result of a railroad accident at Fitchburg, Mass., he was seriously injured and became involved in a law suit with the railroad company. The railroad company refused to accept the verdict of the jury, and in order to be on the ground to fight the company Mr. Bucher removed to Boston, Mass., opening at the same time an office as a fire insurance broker, for the purpose of making his expenses while conducting his fight with the railroad company. The case went through all the courts and finally, after nine years of litiga-

tion, the Supreme Court of the United States decided against him.

Mr. Bucher made Boston his home for the remainder of his life, serving in his latter years as Vice-President of the Massachusetts Mutual Accident Association. As time afforded he contributed articles to various journals and on the occasion of his seventieth birthday published some verses which he sent his friends. The interests of his lodge, Odd Fellows, and the Episcopal parish with which he was connected, also received much of his attention in later years. He was the last of his family. He died unmarried in the City Hospital, Boston, July 23, 1902.

[J. C. Bucher, Esq.; Theodore Park Bucher; Daniel H. Heitshu.]

1860.

Rev. Jacob DAHLMANN, D. D., son of Rev. J. J. Dahlmann, was born in Elberfeld, Germany, April 11, 1831. He received instruction from Rev. Frederick Wilhelm Krummacher and under him was received into the Reformed Church by confirmation in 1845. At the age of eighteen he removed with his parents to America, which he thereafter made his home. He worked at his trade of tanner for a few years, but in 1856 entered the Freshman class with a view to entering the ministry later. He was a member of the Goethean Literary Society. After graduation in 1860 he entered the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg and was graduated there in 1862, when he was licensed to preach.

From this time until his death Rev. Mr. Dahlmann was engaged in active religious work in the Reformed Church, serving in all 41 years as a minister. His first call was to take charge of a mission in West Philadelphia. He accepted this call and built up a strong congregation, Emanuel's. In 1880 he accepted a call to the German Reformed church at Akron, Ohio, where he labored successfully for 21 years. In 1901, because of approaching feebleness and infirmity, he felt that the onerous duties of such a large field of labor

were too exacting upon him. He resigned and later accepted the challenge of the Home Mission Board to organize a mission at Glade Run, Pa. Here also he was very successful in building up a congregation. At the time of his death a church edifice was being built, but was not completed. He was always a German minister, serving German congregations, and belonged to a German classis and German Synod.

In addition to his ministerial work, he was for seventeen years secretary of Philadelphia classis. He was also first secretary of the Synod of the East, 1875-80, and German secretary of General Synod since 1863. He was at different times a member of the Board of Directors of the German Publishing House at Cleveland, Ohio, Board of Home Missions, Board of Foreign Missions, director of the Mission House at Franklin, Wis., for fifteen years, etc. He received his doctor's title from Ursinus College. In 1862 Mr. Dahlmann married Mrs. Katherine W. Kopp, who survives him.

After two weeks' suffering, he died at Glade Run, December 24, 1902. His body was taken to Buffalo, N. Y., to the home of his brother, Rev. A. E. Dahlmann, D. D., and then interred in Zion cemetery, Buffalo.

[Reformed Church Messenger, Jan. 8, 1903.]

1861.

Rev. Thomas Franklin HOFFMEIER, the fifth child and second son of Rev. Charles Frederick and Margaret (Weiser) Hoffmeier, was born at Lancaster, Pa., October 30, 1837. Mr. Hoffmeier entered college as a Freshman in 1857 from Charlesville, Pa., and later became a member of the Goethean Literary Society. On his graduation in 1861 he was awarded the Marshall oration.

Several years after his graduation Mr. Hoffmeier took up the study of theology at Mercersburg, Pa., graduating in 1868. He was licensed to preach by Lancaster classis at Manheim, Pa., May 23, 1868, and ordained by Zion's classis

at Landisburg, Perry county, Pa., June 29 following. He served the Landisburg charge, consisting of the Landisburg, Loysville, St. Peter's, and Germany congregations, from June 29, 1868, to January 28, 1872; and the Bloomsburg (Pa.) charge, consisting of the Bloomsburg and Heller's or Emanuel's congregations, from February 29, 1872, to July 1, 1876. In 1876 Mr. Hoffmeier moved to Middletown, Md., where he was pastor from July 10 of that year to July 10, 1897, organizing during this period, on April 29, 1883, the congregation at Fairview or Braddock, five miles from Middletown. From August 11, 1897, to the time of his death he was pastor of the Mt. Pleasant (Md.) charge, consisting of the congregations of Mt. Pleasant, Union Chapel, and Grace Trinity, supplying at the same time the Centerville or Rocky Hill congregation, and from July 15, 1900, the Braddock congregation.

At various times Mr. Hoffmeier held sundry positions in the organizations of his Church. While at Bloomsburg he was secretary of the East Susquehanna classis, from 1873 to 1875. In the Potomac Synod he held the office of vice-president and president, serving in the latter capacity at the meeting at Woodstock, Va., in 1897. He was corresponding secretary of the General Synod of the Reformed Church at Reading, Pa., in 1893; a member of the Board of Regents of Mercersburg College from 1887 to the time of his death, for four years as secretary; president of the Board of Trustees of Maryland classis from January, 1887, to January, 1892; member of the Board of Education of the Potomac Synod from October, 1891, to the time of his death, and since October, 1899, secretary of this Board; and from 1883 secretary of the Society for the Relief of Ministers and their Widows.

On November 2, 1869, Mr. Hoffmeier was married by the Rev. William Goodrich (1851) to Miss Sallie Miller Ankeney, daughter of John T. Ankeney, near Clearspring, Md. Seven children were born to them—four daughters and three sons—all surviving their father, except the oldest

son and second child, John Ankeney, who died in his fifth year. The other children are Anna Gertrude (graduate of Mercersburg College), wife of Dr. U. A. Sharretts, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Frank Newcomer (F. and M., 1900; Hahnemann Medical College, 1903); Mary Katherine (Mt. Holyoke College, 1901), now teaching Latin and Greek in the high school at Ocean Grove, N. J.; Henry von Asen, a student at the Mercersburg (Pa.) Academy; Emily Leaman, a student at the high school at Frederick, Md.; and Helen Weiser, now with her mother at Clearspring, Md.

Mr. Hoffmeier died, after a brief illness, on November 1, 1902. He is buried at St. Paul's church, near Clearspring.

[Reformed Church Messenger, Nov. 6, 1902; Rev. E. R. Deatrick; Mrs. Sallie M. Hoffmeier; Rev. S. S. Miller.]

1863.

James Augustus LE FEVRE, son of Enoch and Catharine (Shriver) LeFevre, was born near Littlestown, Adams county, Pa., February 2, 1841. In 1858 he, with his two brothers, entered the Preparatory Department of Franklin and Marshall College and the year following the Freshman class. He was a Diagnothian and the valedictorian of the class of 1863, but owing to the excitement of the Civil War the graduates could not deliver their orations.

Soon after graduation he became treasurer of the Littlestown Savings Institution, which position he retained up to within a few years of his death, all the while also managing the affairs of his extensive farm.

In 1866 he was married to Miss Alice C. Mehring. They had thirteen children: Walter M., Nevin B., Alice S., James A., Carrie B., Edwin L., Claude M., Annie R., Lulu, Bessie, E. Roy, Ruth, and Benjamin B. All survive him except Bessie, who died in infancy.

Mr. LeFevre died in Philadelphia, November 1, 1900, and is buried in the Mt. Carmel cemetery, Littlestown.

[Rev. W. E. Krebs, D.D.]

John Jacob WENNER, M.D., son of William W. and Susan Ann (Waltman) Wenner, was born October 18, 1838, at Lovettsville, Loudoun county, Va. Until he was about fifteen years of age, he remained at home, attending private and public school, as his affliction—he was a great sufferer from white swelling—permitted. After several years attendance at the Barleywood Academy, under the principalship of the Rev. Dr. George L. Staley (1842), near Petersville, Frederick county, Md., he entered the Academy at Lancaster, then known as the Franklin and Marshall High School, in 1857. In the fall of 1858, he entered the Freshman class of college. He was out of college one year, during which he returned to his home in Virginia and taught in the family of Col. John Fairfax. He was graduated in the class of 1863. Mr. Wenner was a member of the Diognothian Society, and of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity.

In the fall of 1863 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, at Baltimore. He received his diploma from that institution in 1867. Dr. Wenner now took up his residence at Lovettsville, and practiced medicine there very successfully until his sudden death August 2, 1885. He was buried in the Reformed cemetery at Lovettsville.

Dr. Wenner was prominently identified with the interests of Lovettsville, being a member of the council and registrar for many years.

On May 18, 1880, he was united in marriage with Virginia Lewis Ashton, of King George county, Va. Two children blessed their union, who, with the widow, survive him. The younger, John Jacob, Jr., died a few years after the death of his father. The widow and William Ashton, now reside in Washington, D. C.

[Rev. Lewis T. Lampe.]

1865.

Rev. Calvin Seibert GERHARD, D.D., son of Rev. William T. and Elizabeth (Seibert) Gerhard, was born October

3, 1845, near Kintnersville, Bucks county, Pa., but moved in his early teens to Lancaster. He prepared for college at the Lancaster High School and Franklin and Marshall Academy and then entered the Freshman class of college in 1861. He was a member of the Goethean Literary Society. He delivered the Valedictory oration on his graduation in 1865.

The next two years he spent in teaching, first as principal of Fayetteville Academy in Franklin county, Pa., later at Myerstown, Pa., and afterwards as principal of the academy at Oley, Pa. He then pursued a three year's course in the Reformed Theological Seminary, at Mercersburg, graduating in 1870. He was licensed to preach the same year by Lancaster classis at its session at Columbia, Pa.

Mr. Gerhard began his ministerial work at the First Reformed church, Sunbury, Pa., where he became pastor September 7, 1870, and where he was ordained by East Susquehanna classis October 4. He remained there until July 1, 1879, when he became pastor of Trinity Reformed church, Columbia. His principal work, however, was done in Reading, Pa., where he went November 1, 1883, and formed a congregation, which was later, March 16, 1884, organized as the St. Stephen Reformed church. This church was first a brick building located at Ninth and Greenwich streets. As the congregation grew the building was enlarged several times, and finally a handsome new stone edifice was erected. Dr. Gerhard started St. Stephen's congregation with 57 members, and at the time of his death, eighteen years later, there were 752 members.

In addition to his pastoral work, Dr. Gerhard held prominent positions in the Reformed Church, and wrote a number of articles and pamphlets on religious subjects. Among the latter was one on "Apostolic Succession," published first in the *Mercersburg Review* of July, 1875 (22:408-435) and later in pamphlet form, and another on "Christian Education and the Public Schools," published in the *Reformed Quarterly Review* of April, 1882 (29:261-281), and re-

printed in the *Pennsylvania School Journal*. He also published a volume on "Death and the Resurrection" in the spring of 1895. He was synodical editor of the *Reformed Church Messenger* for several years.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by his Alma Mater in 1891. In 1892 Dr. Gerhard delivered the Alumni oration at the annual meeting of the Alumni Association, his subject being "Man's Origin and Future Destiny Viewed From a Scientific Standpoint."

He was president of the Eastern Synod, which convened at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1891, and was elected president of the General Synod at Tiffin, Ohio, in 1899, and presided at the opening session of the General Synod in Baltimore in May, 1902, where his opening sermon attracted much attention. This sermon was afterwards published in pamphlet form. Dr. Gerhard was one of the organizers and the first president of the Sunday School Board of the Reformed Church. He was also a member of the Board of Home Missions. From December, 1885, to February, 1888, he was a member of the Reading School Board, and always took a deep interest in education, good government and the welfare of the city.

In 1888, he spent five months in foreign travel, visiting Egypt, the Holy Land, and Europe. On this occasion while in London he was a delegate in attendance at the General Council of the Alliance of the Reformed Churches holding the Presbyterian System.

Dr. Gerhard was one of the leading and influential men in the Reformed Church. He was a close student, a clear thinker, a forceful speaker, and a writer of a chaste and vigorous style. He was successful as a writer, a preacher, and a pastor.

He was married October 12, 1871, to Emma Elizabeth Glase, at the residence of her father, the late B. A. Glase, at Friedensburg, Pa. Mrs. Gerhard and two sons, Charles H., a medical student at the University of Pennsylvania, and Frederick Bruce survive him. Two other sons, Rev. W.

Glase Gerhard (1893) and John M. Gerhard, died the year preceding their father's death. Dr. Gerhard leaves, besides his immediate family, three brothers, Rev. D. W. Gerhard (1862), M. U. Gerhard, M. D. (1871), both of Lancaster, and J. Z. Gerhard, M. D. (1864), of Harrisburg.

Dr. Gerhard died at his home in Reading October 29, 1902, of acute meningitis. He had been in failing health for some time, but was not acutely ill until a few weeks before his death. His body was interred at Charles Evans' cemetery, Reading.

[Lancaster New Era (S. W.), Nov. 1, 1902; Reformed Church Messenger, Nov. 6, 1902 (Portrait); Rev. H. H. Ranck.]

1872.

William Thomas JEFFERIES, son of Charles Augustus and Amelia Elizabeth (Hambright) Jefferies, was born at Lancaster, Pa., September 30, 1851. He was educated in the public schools of Lancaster, and was graduated from the high school in June, 1868. The same year he entered the Freshman class of college, and four years later was graduated with the honor of Salutatorian. He was a member of the Diagonthian Literary Society and of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity.

After graduation, Mr. Jefferies became connected with the coal firm of H. Baumgardner & Co., of Lancaster, where he remained until about 1883, when he engaged in the coal business at Wichita, Kansas, remaining until 1889. He then moved to Philadelphia, where he was engaged as an expert accountant the rest of his life. For some years he was secretary of "The Jefferson," a political club in Lancaster, no longer in existence.

Mr. Jefferies was twice married. On May 13, 1875, he was married to Miss Harriet Jordan, of Lancaster, by whom he had two children, one of whom survives his father—William C. Jefferies, of Lancaster. His first wife died in May, 1895. On June 7, 1897, he was married to Mrs. Ida

Donecker of Philadelphia, who survives him. Mr. Jefferies died December 20, 1902, of typhoid fever. He was buried in the Lancaster cemetery, Lancaster.

[Mrs. Ida Irwin Jefferies.]

Hiram RHOADS was born near Utzestown, Lancaster county, Pa., September 6, 1836. He entered college from York, Pa., as a Freshman in 1868, and became a member of the Diognothian Literary Society.

For many years Mr. Rhoads resided at Wilkesbarre, Pa., where he was first employed as a telegraph linesman. He afterwards engaged in real estate speculations and amassed considerable property.

On November 15, 1877, he was married to Mrs. Mary Ann (Snyder) Weiss. Ten children were born to them, nine surviving their father: Hiram Alexis, Andrew Henry, Arthur Garfield, James M., Mabel E., Bessie A., Jessie G., Lily L., and Hilda I.

Mr. Rhoads died suddenly in a Wilkesbarre hotel on the morning January 8, 1903, and is buried in the Oaklawn cemetery of that place.

[Rev. W. D. Happel, Ph.D.]

1882.

Rev. Henry Gerhart APPENZELLER, A. M., son of Gideon and Maria (Gerhart) Appenzeller, was born at Souderton, Montgomery county, Pa., February 6, 1858. He spent his youth with his parents on the farm, attended the public schools, and then went to the State Normal School at West Chester, Pa., where he prepared for college.

In the fall of 1878, he entered the Freshman class of the college. He became a member of the Goethean Literary Society, and spoke at the anniversary of the society in both his junior and senior years. He was graduated in 1882. In the same year he entered the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J., and while a student at this institution served the Bolton and the Green Valley charges. In Decem-

ber, 1884, while a member of the senior class, he was appointed a missionary to China. He took the final examinations of the seminary course in January, and after being ordained a deacon and elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he sailed for the Orient. He was graduated from the Drew Theological Seminary, in May, 1885, while in Japan.

The province in China where he had expected to labor was unsafe for foreigners at that time, so Mr. Appenzeller was sent to Seoul, Korea. He began his work in a broad way, not only preaching and working with the people, but, in connection with a medical missionary, established a school. The institution grew rapidly, and in 1886 the King of Korea named it "The Hall For Training Useful Men." This was the first school building erected by foreigners in Korea, and it was also one of the earliest brick buildings erected for any purpose in that country.

Thus far his time had been spent in studying the native tongue and in ministering in the English language, but in 1888, he was able to use the language of the natives, and traveled through six or eight provinces preaching and teaching the people. A new line of work opened up about this time. Only the New Testament had been translated into Korean, and as that had been done in China before Korea had been opened to the nations of the West, it needed revision. Mr. Appenzeller was a member of the Board of Translators, and translated more than one fourth of the New Testament. The Old Testament then claimed their attention. To Mr. Appenzeller was assigned the Pentateuch, and he had completed Genesis at the time of his death.

He considered the translating of the Scriptures as the most important part of his work and it is significant that he should have met his death while on his way to a meeting of the Board of Translators.

In addition to these activities, he was on the committee for publishing the Bible; President of the Korean Religious Tract Society for many years; Librarian of the Korean Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and, Treasurer of the

Foreign Cemetery Association (an organization made necessary because of the exclusive burial laws of Korea). He founded the *Korean Christian Advocate* editing and publishing it for four years, and edited the *Korean Repository* for the same length of time. He opened a printing and binding establishment. He was influential in founding the "Seoul Union" and in securing legislation for broader streets and better highways.

He published much, but it was written for the benefit of the people in the land where he labored and he permitted very little of it to pass beyond her borders.

Mr. Appenzeller visited America twice after his appointment, in 1892 and in 1900. The second time he remained but eight months because of his interest in the work in Korea. At this time his family remained in America so that the children could be educated. He was drowned in the Kama-Gama river, Korea, June 11, 1902,—the result of a steamboat accident in which many persons lost their lives.

Mr. Appenzeller was married to Miss Ella J. Dodge of Lancaster, Pa., December 17, 1884. She and the following children, all of Lancaster, survive him; Miss Alice R., Henry D., Miss Ida H., and Miss Mary E.

[Philadelphia Conference, Minutes, 1903 (Portrait); Mrs. H. G. Appenzeller; C. H. Ranck].

John Henry GEISEL, son of Curtz Henry and Maria C. (Merle) Geisel, was born January 26, 1855, near Frankford, Hesse, Germany. When he was about four years old he came to America with his parents, who settled in the western part of Pennsylvania. He prepared for college at Mt. Union, Ohio, and entered the Freshman class in 1878, becoming a member of the Diognothian Literary Society and of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity.

After his graduation in 1882, Mr. Geisel went to Waterloo, Iowa, where he took up the study of law. A month before his admission to the bar he was taken sick with typhoid fever and was forbidden by his physician to engage

again in office work. He then went to Akron, Colo., where he carried on a lumber and coal business, from 1887 to 1896, when he engaged in the sale of agricultural implements at Denver, Colo. In September, 1897, he returned to Lancaster, Pa., and in February of the following year entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as carpenter, becoming a foreman carpenter in September, 1901, a position he held at the time of his tragic death. Mr. Geisel was killed by a fast mail train where the Manheim turnpike crosses the "cut-off," near Lancaster, within sight of the college campus, on October 6, 1902.

On November 26, 1889, Mr. Geisel was married to Miss Marion C. Kendig, a daughter of the late John Kendig of Lancaster. Mrs. Geisel and two children survive him: J. Harold and Mary E.

He was a member of the Masonic order.

[Lancaster New Era (S. W.), Oct. 8, 1902; Mrs. Marion C. Geisel.]

1887.

James Cloyd NOLL, Esq., second son of William H. and Emaline (Evey) Noll, was born at Pleasant Gap, Centre county, Pa., June 13, 1862. He prepared for college at the high school at Centre Hall and at the academy of the Rev. Dr. D. M. Wolf (1863), at Spring Mills, both in Centre county, and for several years prior to his entering college taught school at the following places in Centre county: Pleasant Gap, Axemann, Boalsburg, and Bellefonte. In the fall of 1884 he entered college as a Sophomore and became a member of the Goethean Literary Society, and of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity.

After his graduation in 1887, Mr. Noll registered as a student at law in the office of Orvis, Bower and Orvis at Bellefonte and was admitted to the Centre county bar September 4, 1891. He practiced his profession at Bellefonte until June, 1898, when he moved to Oklahoma, locating at Perkins, where he remained three years. He then moved

to Stillwater in the same Territory, where he spent the last year of his life.

He was married in Oklahoma on May 27, 1900, to Miss Lizzie Clark, who with a son, born after his father's death, survives. Mr. Noll died suddenly at Stillwater April 28, 1902. His body was brought to his mother's home at Pleasant Gap and buried at Zion, Centre county.

[Rev. Ambrose M. Schmidt.]

1894.

Clarence Garrecht BAUSMAN, A. M., son of John Andrew and Cecelia Alice (Garrecht) Bausman, was born in Lancaster, Pa., December 14, 1874. After graduation from the Boys' High School of Lancaster he entered the Freshman class of college in 1890, when he became a member of the Goethean Literary Society and of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. On the completion of his college course in 1894, he pursued postgraduate work at Franklin and Marshall for one year, taking the degree of A. M., after which he became principal of the Lower Merion High School, at Ardmore, Pa. Here he was engaged most successfully for four years.

In the fall of 1899, he entered Union Theological Seminary in New York city to prepare himself for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, with the view of subsequently becoming a missionary to India. While in New York he was assistant to the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, pastor of the South church of the Reformed Dutch Church. He remained two years at the seminary and left there to become the travelling companion of the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, president of Union Theological Seminary, in his tour around the world.

Mr. Bausman sailed from New York on his tour around the world in March, 1902, going to Oxford, England, to pursue certain studies preliminary to his visits to eastern lands. While there he became ill and on July 1 was taken to the Acland Home, Banbury Road, Oxford, and shortly afterwards was brought to America, to the Boston City Hospital,

where he arrived July 31. He remained in this hospital until September 8, when he was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, where he died October 8. He was buried at Lancaster, in the Lancaster cemetery, October 13.

Mr. Bausman was richly endowed with qualities of mind and heart that endeared him to all with whom he was associated.

[Our Church Messenger, Bryn Mawr, Oct.-Nov., 1902 (Portrait); Lancaster Examiner (S. W.), Oct. 11, 1902; Lancaster Intelligencer (S. W.), Oct. 11, 1902; Lancaster New Era (S. W.), Oct. 11, 1902; J. A. Bausman.]

1898.

William Mason NEFF, A. M., son of William and Cordelia M. (Howard) Neff, was born at Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa., March 19, 1870. He attended the Altoona high school and after teaching in the public schools of Huntingdon county, 1889-92, entered the Millersville State Normal School from which institution he was graduated in 1894.

In October of the same year he entered the Freshman class of college, taking the entire course. His purpose was to fit himself as an instructor of Latin and Greek and as an investigator of the life, manners, and thought of these ancient peoples, making these subjects the work of his life. While at college, he was actively interested in all that concerned the college life; he was a member of the Goethean Literary Society, and during his senior year served his society as editor of the *College Student*.

In 1898 he was graduated with honor, and the same year accepted a position as instructor of Latin and Greek in the Millersville State Normal School, which position he filled with honor and ability to the time of his death. During the last few years Mr. Neff had been making research and gathering material for a work on the Olympic games and their relation to Greek history and character.

As an instructor Mr. Neff retained his interest in the things that interested him as a student. He frequently

contributed to the *College Student*. At the time of his death he was president of the Athletic Association of the Millersville State Normal School, was actively interested in the Y. M. C. A., and was president of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Reformed church at Millersville.

On December 19, 1901, Mr. Neff was married to Miss Charlotte B. Cloud, of Chester, Pa., a classmate of his at the Millersville State Normal School; and it was while in Chester attending the funeral of his wife's father that he was stricken with acute peritonitis, and the beautiful promise of this life closed. After an illness of only a few days he died in Chester, April 14, 1903. He was buried in the Chester Rural cemetery.

[Mrs. Fred. M. Smith.]

1900.

William Beisel KÖHLER, son of Jacob Harrison and Amelia (Beisel) Köhler, was born at Brodheadsville, Pa., November 30, 1873. He prepared for college at the Polytechnical school at Gilberts, Pa., and entered the Freshman class in 1896. He was a member of the Goethean Literary Society and held several offices of trust and honor in the society. From the beginning he showed a deep interest in all the activities of college life, especially in the Young Men's Christian Association, in the interests of which he attended the summer school at Northfield, Mass., during one of his vacations.

Mr. Köhler was graduated from college in 1900, and in the fall of that year he entered the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in the United States, at Lancaster, to prepare himself for the ministry of the Reformed Church, of which he had been a member from his early youth. To this end he labored zealously, hoping to be chosen for the Foreign Missionary work in China. He had entered upon the last year of his course of preparation for his active career and would have been graduated from the seminary

in May, 1903. Mr. Köhler shortly before his death was elected pastor of the Hamilton (Monroe county, Pa.) charge, where he had been preaching during his senior year in both German and English.

Mr. Köhler was a devout Christian gentleman and had the respect and confidence of a large circle of friends. Every evangelistic movement at the seminary had his interest and support, and at the time of his death he was chairman of the Missionary Committee.

After an illness of but five days, he died in Lancaster, of appendicitis, January 25, 1903, and was buried at Effort, Pa. He was unmarried.

[Reformed Church Messenger, Feb. 12, 1903; C. H. Ranck.]

SUMMARY.

This, the seventh number of the Obituary Record, is the third part of the second volume. It contains four corrections referring to records published previously, and sketches of eighteen graduates, twelve of whom died since June, 1902. These seven numbers of the Obituary Record contain sketches of 307 deceased graduates, 145 of Marshall College and 162 of Franklin and Marshall College. Of the eighteen men whose records are published this year, four were graduates of Marshall College and fourteen of Franklin and Marshall. Ten were members of the Goethean Literary Society, and seven of the Diognothian, the one who was a member of neither society being a graduate of the Law School at Marshall College. Fourteen were married, and four were unmarried. Of the unmarried, two were students preparing for the ministry. Of those who were married, two had no children, although for one of these no report on this matter could be obtained. The remaining twelve had 61 children born to them—a fraction over five per father. Of these 61 children, 48 are still living, or four per father. The number of children surviving is two and two-thirds for each of the graduates included in this year's Obituary Record. Both in the number of children born and in the number of children surviving the average for this year is above the average for the whole number of graduates who have died.

Seven were ministers of the gospel (one of them a foreign missionary), two were preparing themselves for the ministry, and one had been a minister in his earlier years. Five were

engaged in business at the time of their death, one of them a banker. Two were physicians and three were lawyers, although two of these did not continue long in the practice of law. One was a teacher and one the acting president of a college. Two served in the Union army during the Civil War. Fourteen were born in Pennsylvania, two in Germany, one in Maryland and one in Virginia. At the time of death ten were residents of Pennsylvania, two of Maryland, one of Indiana, one of Massachusetts, one of Ohio, one of Oklahoma, one of Virginia, and one of Korea. The average age of these eighteen graduates was 55 years, 10 months and 26 days.

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OBITUARY RECORD

No. 8

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LANCASTER, PA.

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The Record

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1838.

Rev. Emanuel Vogel GERHART, A. M., D. D., LL. D., son of Rev. Isaac and Sarah (Vogel) Gerhart, was born at Freeburg, Snyder county, Pa., June 13, 1817. His great-grand father, Peter Gerhart, came to America from Alsace in 1730, and settled in Bucks county, Pa. His grandfather was Abraham Gerhart, a farmer, who lived near Sellersville, Bucks county. His father was a minister in the Reformed Church and had charges in Union and Snyder counties, Pa., at Frederick, Md., and at Manheim, Lancaster county, Pa. His mother, of French descent, was a native of Northampton county, Pa., but was reared in Philadelphia.

The early education of the son was under the tuition of the father until 1833, when he entered the Classical Institution of the Reformed Church at York, Pa. This school had been founded two years before and was then under the principalship of Rev. Frederick Augustus Rauch. Here he took part in the organization of the Diognothian Literary Society on June 8, 1835, and became one of its charter members. For many years he was the last survivor of the founders of this Society. In the fall of 1835 the school was removed to Mercersburg and Gerhart was one of the eighteen students (and the last survivor) who followed the school to its new home. In the fall of 1836 the school at Mercersburg was chartered as Marshall College, and then he became a member of the first Junior class. He was graduated in 1838. For many years he had the distinction of being the oldest living graduate of the College.

After graduation he entered the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, at the same time becoming a teacher in the

Preparatory Department of the College and in the school for young women which had been established at Mercersburg under the principalship of Mrs. Sarah Ann Young, where he remained until the fall of 1842, a year after his graduation from the Seminary. He was licensed to preach the gospel by the Synod of the Reformed Church during its session at Reading, Pa., in October, 1841, and ordained to the work of the ministry by Mercersburg classis at the Grindstone Hill church, near Chambersburg, Pa., in August, 1842. This charge consisted of four congregations, which he served until the following May, when he accepted the charge at Gettysburg, Pa. Here he preached in English and German to four congregations until July 1, 1849.

During the summer of 1849, Dr. Gerhart was sent as a missionary to the First Reformed church in Cincinnati, Ohio, to work among the foreign-born Germans in that city. While there he made missionary journeys on horseback through parts of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Wisconsin, etc., organizing new congregations. In March, 1851, he resigned the pastorate of the mission in Cincinnati to accept the presidency of Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, Ohio, and the chair of Systematic Theology in the Theological Seminary at the same place, to which positions he had been elected by the Synod of Ohio. He entered upon his work at Tiffin with great energy and met with much success in building up the new institutions there.

When Franklin College and Marshall College were united in 1853 to form Franklin and Marshall College, the College was without a president for the first few years. On July 26, 1854, Dr. Gerhart was nominated and elected president of the College, which carried with it the professorship of Mental and Moral Philosophy. The notice of his election came to him as a great surprise. Under date of September 30, 1854, he wrote from Tiffin his letter of acceptance, and the following year came to Lancaster to take up his new duties, which were begun under most discouraging circumstances. The new college had few students and little or

no endowment. Both the Reformed Church and the community had lost faith in it. Dr. Gerhart set about to restore confidence, to gain students, and collect the money needed to carry on the work. While he was meeting with his first success the panic of 1857 came upon the country and it required the hardest kind of effort on his part to keep things going. The literary societies had erected their two handsome halls, but they were not paid for, and Dr. Gerhart had to take hold and help to raise the money to keep them out of the hands of the sheriff. He travelled everywhere, speaking and pleading for the College. He kept the College on its feet. The number of students increased, the debts were paid, and money for expansion was gathered; and then the Civil War came. The full effect of the war on the College, however, was not felt until after the battle of Gettysburg, when for several months the College building and society halls were used as a hospital. During the whole period of the war, however, the work of the College was never wholly suspended for more than a brief period. Through these most trying years Dr. Gerhart performed a service for the College that can never be forgotten.

In 1866 Dr. Gerhart resigned the presidency of the College and was elected vice-president, retaining his professorship of Mental and Moral Philosophy. In the spring of 1868 he was elected president and professor of Systematic Theology in the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, where he remained until 1871, when that institution was moved to Lancaster and he returned with it. He continued as president and professor in the Theological Seminary up to the time of his death.

For nearly sixty years he took an active part in the discussions and work of the Reformed Church as manifested in the various Synods. He was a delegate to Synod the first time in 1843, when he was a member of the committees on Examination and Licensure and on the State of Religion and Morals. In 1902 he was a delegate to the General Synod which met in Baltimore. Between these two dates he

was president of the Ohio Synod, the Eastern Synod and the General Synod. Whenever there was business of unusual importance, such as the liturgical question, he was always a delegate and took an active part in the proceedings. His unruffled manner, his deliberateness of speech, and the logical cast of his mind, always came into service in unravelling confusion that had "become worse confounded."

From 1855 to 1867 Dr. Gerhart was a member of the Board of Trustees of the College, serving during this time as second vice-president of the Board. In 1855 he was elected president of the Alumni Association for one year and in 1873 vice-president for three years.

After the death of the Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Apple (1850) in 1898, Dr. Gerhart was elected his successor as president of the Cliosophic Society of Lancaster. He continued to preside over this literary and social organization up to the time of his death.

The degree of A. M. he received "in course" from Marshall College in 1841. Jefferson College conferred the degree of D. D. upon him in 1857, and Franklin and Marshall the degree of LL. D. in 1887.

From 1857 to 1861 he, with the late Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, the church historian, edited the *Mercersburg Review*. To this review and its successor the *Reformed Church Review* he contributed sixty-two articles, beginning with an article in Volume 3, 1851, and closing with an article in the number for April, 1903. He also wrote extensively for other reviews and a large number of articles for encyclopedias. The number of articles which he contributed to other church periodicals, the *Reformed Church Messenger*, etc., is well nigh countless. Soon after the death of Dr. Rauch, the first president of Marshall College, he edited and published a volume of his sermons, entitled "The Inner Life." His other books include: "Philosophy and Logic," 1856; "Monograph of the Reformed Church," 1863; "Institutes of the Christian Religion," 2 vols., 1891-1894; "Jun-

ior Heidelberg Catechism," 1882, etc. "A Philosophical Introduction to Theology" is the title of a work which was practically completed, though never published. A considerable number of his sermons, essays, etc., were published in pamphlet form.

As will be seen from the above Dr. Gerhart performed an immense amount of hard work through an unusually long life. He retained his vigor of mind and body long past the age of four score. In his eightieth year he visited Europe, when he was a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance at Glasgow (1896), and the energy and endurance he displayed in travel were a source of constant surprise and wonder to his companions. He was always careful of his health and never permitted the cares of his arduous labors to cause him worry. Though unusually dignified and deliberate in his manner, and often regarded with awe by those who did not know him well, he was always young in spirit and enjoyed the society of young people. At a college banquet or foot-ball game he was as much interested, if not so wildly enthusiastic, as the loudest shouter among the undergraduates. Who of those who saw him there can ever forget his presence at the various alumni dinners, both in Lancaster and in Philadelphia, which he enjoyed attending almost to the last? He was never a recluse. Whatever concerned man concerned him.

Dr. Gerhart was married three times. On January 3, 1843, he was married to Miss Eliza Rickenbaugh at Hagerstown, Md. Eight children were born to them, as follows: Col. William R. (1863), of Lancaster; Rev. Robert Leighton, D. D. (1861n), of Lewisburg, Pa.; Sarah Olivia, deceased; Mary Blanche, deceased; Grace, wife of Paul H. Gaither, deceased; Miss Virginia, of Lancaster; Paul, Esq. (1875), deceased; and Eliza, deceased. Mrs. Gerhart died in January, 1864. In August, 1865, he was married to Mrs. Mary M. Hunter, widow of Frederick S. Hunter, of Reading, Pa. She died the following year, leaving a daughter, Laura Katharine, who died in 1887. On Decem-

ber 29, 1875, he married Miss Lucia D. Cobb, eldest daughter of the Rev. Ashabel Cobb, of the Congregational church, at New Bedford, Mass., who survives him.

On Thursday, April 28, 1904, while ascending the steep steps at the entrance of the Seminary building Dr. Gerhart made a misstep and fell down backwards. A bag of books which he was carrying under his arm fell under his head and saved him from serious injury. Though slightly injured he attended to his class room duties and was able to be out on Friday and Saturday. On Sunday morning he was present at the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of the Seminary. On Monday, however, he became very weak and continued to grow worse gradually until his death, which occurred on Friday morning, May 6, 1904. He was buried in Lancaster cemetery.

During the week in which his death occurred the Board of Visitors of the Seminary, at his request, recommended that the Eastern Synod elect him professor emeritus, with his full salary for life. Had he lived the Synod would have honored his request in appreciation of his distinguished services.

[Brown, J. H., *ed.* *Lamb's Biographical Dictionary of the United States*, v. 2, 1900; Dubbs, J. H. *History of Franklin and Marshall College*, 1900 (Portrait); *The F. and M. Weekly*, May 11, 1904; *Lancaster Examiner* (S. W.), May 7, 11, 1904; *Lancaster Intelligencer* (S. W.), May 7 (Portrait), 11, 1904; *Lancaster New Era*, June 9, 1897, (S. W.) May 7, 11, 1904; *New International Encyclopædia*, v. 8, 1903; *Reformed Church Messenger*, June 10, 1897 (Commemorating Dr. Gerhart's 80th birthday, Portrait), May 12, 1904 (Portrait); Thomas, J., *ed.* *Universal Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology* (Lippincott's), v. 1, 1901; *Who's Who in America*, 1903-5; Wilson, J. G., and Fiske, John, *eds.* *Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography*, v. 2, 1887; *Universal Cyclopædia and Atlas* v. 5, 1902; Rev. J. H. Dubbs, D. D.; Rev. R. L. Gerhart, D. D.]

1840

Jacob HEYSER, Esq., A. M., son of William and Elizabeth (Bentz) Heyser, was born at Chambersburg, Pa., May 20, 1822. His mother was a native of Frederick, Md. In

1835 he entered the Classical Institution of the Reformed Church at York, Pa., and the following year went with the school to Mercersburg, Pa., when it was chartered as Marshall College. He was a member of the Goethean Literary Society, and was First Orator on his graduation, September 30, 1840. He received the degree of A. M. "in course" in 1843.

After graduation Mr. Heyser returned to Chambersburg, where he read law with the Hon. Frederick Smith. He was admitted to the bar of Franklin county, at Chambersburg, June 7, 1843. Here he practised his profession for three years, until June, 1845, when he abandoned it to engage in farming. After farming for several years near Chambersburg he returned to that town in 1849 to engage in the manufacture of straw board, continuing in that business until 1872.

During the Civil War Mr. Heyser was a clerk in the Paymaster's Department of the United States Army at Washington. From January 1, 1884, to June, 1900, he was recording clerk in the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction at Harrisburg, retiring finally on account of his great age.

For many years he took an active part in the affairs of the College. In 1849 he was elected president of the Alumni Association and in 1864 vice-president, serving one year on each occasion. From 1860 to 1872 he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the College. Later on he served on the Board of Regents of Mercersburg College.

In the affairs of the Reformed Church he took an active interest from childhood, for more than seventy years being identified with the Sunday school of Zion's Reformed congregation at Chambersburg, as scholar, teacher, assistant superintendent and superintendent emeritus. As an elder he frequently represented this congregation on the floor of Mercersburg classis, and the classis at Synod.

On May 5, 1846, Mr. Heyser was married at Chambersburg to Miss Amelia C. Smith, daughter of Frederick (his preceptor in the study of law) and Katharine Smith. Eight

children were born to them. He is survived by the following: Mrs. O. C. Bowers, Chambersburg; William L. (Mercersburg College, 1871), Chambersburg; Mrs. James P. Harter, Hagerstown, Md.; and Misses Minnie and Katie, who lived with their father at the time of his death, which occurred January 17, 1904. Mr. Heyser was buried in the church yard of Zion's Reformed church.

[Chambersburg Public Opinion, Jan. 18 (Portrait), 20, and 25, 1904; Reformed Church Messenger, Jan. 21, 1904 (Protrait); W. L. Heyser.]

1842.

Rev. Reuben GOOD, A. M., Sc. D., son of the Hon. Philip Augustus and Elizabeth (Haak) Good, was born at Rehrersburg, Berks county, Pa., July 8, 1818. Among his German-Swiss ancestors there were a number who had followed the profession of teaching. About 1829 his father, who was Probate Judge and Deputy County Surveyor, and who had served several terms as a member of the State legislature, moved to Reading, Pa., where Reuben attended the Latin school of Doctor Dawson for three years. At this time his father died, leaving his mother with a family of ten small children. He secured a clerkship in a store, where he worked for more than four years.

In 1837 his older brother William became Rector of the Preparatory Department of Marshall College and the entire family moved to Mercersburg, Pa., where Reuben and his younger brother Jeremiah became students under their brother's tuition, completing their preparation for college. In 1838 both became members of the Freshman class and both were graduated together in 1842. Reuben was a member of the Goethean Literary Society and on his graduation delivered the Valedictory oration.

After graduation he was engaged in teaching for nearly a year, at Winchester, Va. In the spring of 1843 he returned to Mercersburg and entered the Theological Semi-

nary, from which he was graduated in 1845. On May 15, 1845, he was licensed to preach by Lebanon classis, and soon afterwards went to Greenville, Ohio, where he was ordained and where he began work as a home missionary, devoting part of his time to teaching. In 1848 he was appointed exploring missionary by the Board of Home Missions and spent about two months in this work on the frontier of northern Indiana. He then moved to Dayton, Ohio, where he had charge of one of the ward schools of the city for two years, at the same time serving as a supply to two Reformed congregations in the immediate vicinity.

At the meeting of the Ohio Synod at Navarre, Ohio, in September, 1850, Mr. Good was elected rector of the school projected at Tiffin, Ohio, with but one fellow-teacher, his brother Jeremiah. He moved to Tiffin in October of that year, at once began a canvass of the community for students, and on November 3, opened the school on the third story of the "Commercial block" on Washington street. The school grew to such an extent that in 1851 it was incorporated as Heidelberg College. Mr. Good was elected to the chair of Natural Sciences, a professorship he continued to hold for forty years. In 1890, when the college became Heidelberg University, Professor Good was elected professor emeritus of his department, a position he held the rest of his life.

In 1845 he received the degree of A. M. "in course" from Marshall College. Heidelberg University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Science in 1890. At various times he was elected to honorary membership in a number of scientific societies in different parts of the country.

For nearly half a century he was actively engaged in teaching; and he saw the institution begun in Tiffin grow from the promise of a building, but without endowment or students, to an endowed university, with dozens of teachers and hundreds of students. It was his ability as a teacher, his cheerful and hopeful spirit, that drew the students and helped to make the university possible.

In connection with his college duties he delivered in the vicinity of Tiffin many scientific lectures, especially in the line of chemistry, in the decade of 1853-1863. These lectures were of a popular character and intended to encourage the attendance of students to college. He also held various church offices—president of classis, stated clerk of Miami classis and likewise of Tiffin classis, president of Ohio Synod, treasurer of the Board of Beneficiary Education, etc.

On September 29, 1847, he was married to Miss Mary J. Winters, eldest daughter of Rev. David Winters, D. D., of Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. Good and six of their seven children survive. The children are Rev. Charles W. (Heidelberg, 1870), of Tiffin; E. R. (Heidelberg, 1877), deceased; Will H. (Heidelberg, 1883), of Tiffin; Irving, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Mary A., of Tiffin; Anna, wife of Prof. M. E. Kleckner, of Heidelberg University; and Lily, wife of Rev. H. S. Nicholson, of Colon, Mich.

After retiring from the active work of the University, Professor Good lived on a few acres of ground on the outskirts of Tiffin where he indulged his love of nature among his trees, his vines, and his vegetables, and in daily contact with all sorts of animal life. Here he died on May 31, 1903. He was buried in Greenlawn cemetery, Tiffin.

[Reformed Church Messenger, June 11, 1903 (Portrait); Rev. C. W. Good.]

1847.

Ephraim Leister ACKER, A. M., M. D., LL. B., son of Peter and Esther (Leister) Acker, was born in Marlboro township, Montgomery county, Pa., on January 11, 1827. After attending the common schools he prepared for college at the academy at Sumneytown, in the same county. He entered the Sophomore class of Marshall College in 1844 and in 1847 was graduated with the first honor, delivering the Marshall oration. He was a member of the Diognothian Literary Society.

After his graduation he became principal of the high school at Norristown, Pa., continuing in that position two years, until he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in March, 1852.

In June, 1853, Dr. Acker bought the *Norristown Register* and thereafter published it as a strictly Democratic organ, until 1877. In 1858 he purchased the *Montgomery Watchman* and united it with the *Register*. His newspaper enterprise was not a financial success.

From 1853 to 1859 Dr. Acker was the superintendent of the public schools of Montgomery county. His affable manner and genial disposition gave him in this position a wide acquaintance throughout the county, through which he acquired a strong hold on the affections of the people, thus enabling him to wield considerable political power. He also served a number of terms as school director in the borough of Norristown.

In March, 1860, President Buchanan appointed him postmaster of Norristown, a position he held until his removal, the following year, by President Lincoln.

For three years he was inspector of the Montgomery county prison.

In 1870 he was elected to the 42d Congress, serving one term. In Congress he moved a general amnesty law and other important political measures.

Late in life Dr. Acker abandoned the profession of medicine, the practice of which had been greatly interfered with by his business and political activities, and took up the study of law at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received the degree of LL. B. in 1888. After his admission to the bar he was especially successful as a pension attorney.

Dr. Acker was married to Miss Sarah Markley, a daughter of Abraham Markley, in 1856. Mrs. Acker died about 1894. No children were born to them. He died after a

brief illness on May 12, 1903, and is buried in the Montgomery cemetery at Norristown.

[Norristown Register, May 12, 1903; Enyart, O. M., *comp.* A Biographical Congressional Directory, 1774-1903; H. L. Acker; J. W. Bickel, Esq.; Rev. L. K. Evans, D. D.]

Daniel GANS, Esq., D. D., fifth child and youngest son of Samuel and Mary (Linn) Gans, was born near Waynesboro, Pa., October 8, 1822. His father was of German descent and his mother Scotch-Irish. He prepared for college in the Preparatory Department of Marshall College and in 1843 entered the Freshman class, graduating with his class four years later. He was a member of the Diognothian Literary Society.

After graduation he entered the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church, at Mercersburg, Pa., where he completed his studies in 1849. He was licensed to preach by the Synod held at Hagerstown, Md., in October, 1848, and the following year he was ordained as pastor of the charge at New Bloomfield, Pa., where he remained two years.

He then accepted the charge at Hagerstown, Md., where he was pastor from 1851 to 1857, when he resigned to accept the pastorate of the Salem congregation at Harrisburg, Pa. He remained at Harrisburg until June, 1864, when he became pastor of the Church of the Ascension, at Norristown, Pa. In December, 1870, he became pastor of the Third Reformed church, Baltimore, Md., where he remained until 1878, when, owing to the strength of growing conviction, he abandoned the ministry and entered the Roman Catholic Church. This step was taken under the spiritual direction of Father Clark, of Loyola College.

Mr. Gans then took up the study of law in the office of his son, Mr. Edgar H. Gans, and in May, 1879, was admitted to the bar at Annapolis, Md., and shortly thereafter to the Baltimore bar, upon motion of the late Severn Teackle Wal-

lis. In November, 1883, he was elected to the judgeship of the Orphan's Court, where he served three terms, of four years each. After his retirement from the bench he entered the office of Gans and Haman as associate and there continued the practice of his profession with his son until he was forced to retire on account of his health.

In politics Judge Gans was always a Democrat. In 1896, however, he opposed the radical element of his party.

In the Reformed Church he was regarded as a leader of the High Church party, and in the controversy that raged in this church for so many years on the liturgical question, he took a most active part, contributing a very large number of theological articles to the *Mercersburg Review*, most of them of a controversial character. He was also an extensive contributor to the columns of the *Reformed Church Messenger*.

In 1863, at the Tercentenary Jubilee of the Heidelberg Catechism in Philadelphia, he furnished one of the leading essays, his subject being "The Educational System of Religion Underlying the Heidelberg Catechism."

At the meeting of the Synod convened at Hagerstown in 1868 (while he was pastor at Norristown) he was elected to the chair of Biblical History and Exegesis in the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, but as the endowment of this chair was not completed, he declined to accept the position. In 1869 he prepared two small volumes of questions and answers on the church year, one on the gospels and the other on the epistles, for the use of Bible classes and Sunday-schools.

While in the Reformed Church Mr. Gans took an active interest in the affairs of Franklin and Marshall. He was twice president of the Alumni Association, in 1857 and in 1870. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, Ohio, in 1866.

Judge Gans was twice married. His first wife was Miss Sarah Duncan, daughter of Judge Duncan, of Perry county, Pa., to whom he was married September 4, 1849. Two chil-

dren were born to them, one of whom, Mary, survives. She is Sister Editha, a Sister of Charity, and is now stationed at Syracuse, N. Y. His second wife was a Miss Margaret Schwartz, of Hagerstown, to whom he was married on January 11, 1855. She survived him until January 10, 1904, when she died, leaving surviving three of their five children: Edgar H., Esq. (Baltimore City College, 1875), Miss Anna, and Arthur L., all of Baltimore.

After a lingering illness, following a stroke of paralysis about two years before his death, Judge Gans died at his home in Baltimore on August 27, 1903, and was buried in Bonnie Brae cemetery, near that city.

[Nelson, S. B., *ed.* History of Baltimore, Md., 1898 (p. 825); Baltimore American, August 28, 1903 (Portrait); Baltimore News, August 28, 1903 (Portrait); Baltimore Sun, August 28, 1903 (Portrait); E. H. Gans, Esq.]

1852.

Rev. William DeWitt Clinton RODROCK, A. M., the third son of John (M. D., Medical Society, Philadelphia, 1817) and Sara (Dreisbach) Rodrock, was born at Bath, Northampton county, Pa., January 8, 1828. His uncle Rev. Jacob Christian Becker, D. D. (1841h), confirmed him in 1845 as a member of the Reformed Church, at Howerton, Pa. Soon after this Mr. Rodrock felt himself called to the work of the ministry and for one year pursued his preparatory studies with the Rev. Dr. Becker and then, in 1846, entered the Preparatory Department of Marshall College. Two years later he became a member of the Freshman class, graduating in four years with his class. He was a member of the Goethean Literary Society. He received the degree of A. M. "in course" in 1857.

During his college course Mr. Rodrock pursued his studies in the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg at the same time. On August 12, 1852, nearly a month before his graduation from college, at a special meeting of the Lancaster (Ohio) classis, he was licensed to preach and ordained as

pastor of the Reformed church at Delaware, Ohio, where he remained four years. From 1856 to 1858 he served the charge at Fannettsburg, Pa. In April, 1858, he accepted a call to the Hill charge, near Chambersburg, Pa., and there labored successfully until the outbreak of the Civil War, when, inspired by the highest patriotic motives, he resigned to devote his time and talents to the service of the Union. He was influential in securing a number of enlistments in response to President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 volunteers.

On the organization of the 47th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Col. Tilghman H. Good, Mr. Rodrock was mustered into the service for three years and commissioned as chaplain of the regiment August 14, 1861. His wife and little children received his farewell on September 18, 1861, when he accompanied his regiment to Washington. For nearly four and a half years (he was re-mustered into service September 18, 1864), he continued with this regiment, taking part in all the marches, battle and hardships for which it is famous,—in South Carolina, in Florida, in Louisiana (on the Red River expedition), in the battle of Cedar Creek in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, where a bullet pierced his hat and two more his coat and where comrades on all sides of him were shot dead; and finally, after the surrender of General Lee, in Georgia and South Carolina. In January, 1866, he sailed with his regiment from Charleston, S. C., for New York, proceeding later to Philadelphia, where it disbanded January 14, the date of Mr. Rodrock's muster out of the service being January 12, 1866. He was with his regiment in seven of the seceding states.

Mr. Rodrock had the distinction of serving his country longer than any other chaplain of a volunteer regiment. Besides attending to the sick and dying of his own command, he was frequently called upon, especially during the terrible campaigns of 1864 and 1865, to minister to the men in other commands in the absence of their chaplains, officiating at the funerals of hundreds of soldiers of other regiments. On

April 19, 1865, he delivered in the open field the funeral oration on the death of President Lincoln to the entire first division of the 19th Army Corps. In 1867 he published as a serial, in the *Saturday Evening Post* of Philadelphia, "A Chaplain's Story of the Late War."

On the organization of the 47th Pennsylvania Regiment Association at Catasauqua, Pa., October 22, 1872, Mr. Rodrock was elected Chaplain, an office he continued to hold up to the time of his death. His last meeting with the veterans was October 22, 1902, at Allentown, Pa.

Although his health was much impaired by the hardships of army life, he nevertheless accepted the Blaine charge in Perry county, Pa., soon after his return to civil life, and remained there until the charge was divided in 1868, when he became pastor of the new charge thus formed at Duncannon, Pa. Here he raised the money to purchase a church building at Duncannon and later built a new church at Marysville. In 1872 he became pastor of the Mt. Bethel congregation at Centreville, Pa., where he saw his efforts flourish until he was obliged to seek lighter work on account of bronchial troubles, in 1877. He then removed with his family to Blairstown, N. J., engaging in clerical and Bible work for the Warren County Bible Society. In 1883 he removed to Paterson, N. J., where he was engaged for the American Bible Society in Bible and literary work the rest of his life. He was a member of the East Pennsylvania classis of the Reformed Church.

On September 9, 1852, the day following his graduation from College, Mr. Rodrock was married at Mercersburg to Miss Julia Margaretta Weldy, daughter of Elder C. Barnett Weldy of that place.

Six children were born to them, four surviving their father: Mrs. Ida May Black (Fayetteville, (Pa.) Female Seminary, 1864) (deceased); Mrs. Mary Schaff Quick (Blair Presbyterian Academy, 1878), of Paterson; Mrs. Blanch Sarah Fitch, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Warren Alexander Rodrock (deceased); Edward Millard Rodrock (Blair

Presbyterian Academy, 1879), Rahway, N. J.; Mrs. Alice Gray Nightingale (Paterson Seminary, 1888), of Paterson.

Mr. Rodrock early in August, 1903, suffered an acute attack of bronchitis which soon developed into erysipelas and rendered him totally blind. Through all his sufferings never a murmur passed his lips. He died August 22, 1903, and is buried in the Laurel Grove cemetery near Paterson.

[Bates, Pa. Vols. 1: 1157; Reformed Church Messenger, Nov. 12, 1903; Autobiographical letter, 1886; E. M. Rodrock; Rev. Charles D. Shaw, D. D.]

1858.

Henry Kyd DOUGLAS, Esq., son of Rev. Robert and Mary (Robertson) Douglas, was born at Shepherdstown, W. Va., September 29, 1838. His maternal grandfather, Col. John Robertson, was the first mayor of Hagerstown, Md. He prepared for college in private schools and entered the Junior class of college in 1856, when he became a member of the Diognothian Literary Society and of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity. Upon his graduation in 1858 he delivered the first Franklin oration, entitled "Pacific Slope," in which he sought to prove that the United States would be divided into two nations, the West, or the Pacific coast, separating from the East.

After graduation Mr. Douglas and his classmate, Theodore D. Fisher, conducted the Hagerstown Academy for six months. He then took up the study of law in the school of Judge Brockenbaugh at Lexington, Va., from which he was graduated in 1860. He continued his legal studies under Judge Daniel Weisel at Hagerstown and was admitted to the bar at Charlestown, W. Va.

He then went to St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of practicing his profession. Soon after this, however, Virginia seceded from the Union, whereupon he immediately returned home and at Harper's Ferry, enlisted in the Confederate army as a private in Company B, Second Virginia Infantry, the noted "Stonewall Brigade," commanded by Col. Thomas

J. Jackson. Just before the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, in which Mr. Douglas took an active and valiant part, he was promoted to orderly sergeant of this company.

Mr. Douglas was soon afterwards promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, and then to that of first lieutenant; and finally to that of captain of the company in which he had enlisted. In March, 1862, he was detailed by General Jackson to ride a distance of 103 miles, to General Richard S. Ewell, with orders for the latter to unite his forces with Jackson's, which resulted in driving the Union forces, under General Banks, out of the Valley of Virginia. This ride—one of the celebrated long distance rides in history—began at Mt. Jackson, Va., a little before sundown and was continued across the mountains during the night, through mud and rain and intense darkness. Douglas passed south to Massanutton, and from there on to the Elkton road south over the Blue Ridge mountains to Stanardsville, to Orange Courthouse, to Elizabeth City, to Culpepper Courthouse, and from the latter point north-easterly to Brandy Station, and then to General Ewell's headquarters, two miles beyond. General Ewell was reached by daylight and the orders, at once delivered, after which Douglas fainted from exhaustion. He used five horses to accomplish this ride, one of them falling dead under him.

On his return from this ride he was made aid-de-camp and inspector-general by General Jackson, with whom he served in every battle until Jackson was killed at Chancellorsville, in which battle Douglas was slightly wounded. He was afterwards adjutant-general and chief of staff of Major-General Edward Johnson, Major-General John B. Gordon, Lieutenant-General Jubal Early, and Generals Ramseur, Pegram, and Walker. At the battle of Gettysburg he was seriously wounded and was afterwards confined in a prison hospital on Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, for eight months. In February, 1864, he was moved from Johnson's Island to Point Lookout, Md., and in March of that year taken from that prison at night by order of Major-

General Benjamin F. Butler, who was then United States Commissioner of Exchange, and sent through the lines to Richmond.

On the consolidation of the 13th and 49th Virginia regiments, he was appointed their colonel, and in February, 1865, he was put in command of the light brigade, formerly commanded by Generals Early, A. P. Hill, and others. With this brigade he led the assault on Fort Steadman, but was repulsed by General John F. Hartranft (1849n) in command of the 3rd Pennsylvania Division.

After the battle of Fort Steadman, Petersburg was evacuated and by order of Lieutenant-General Gordon, General Douglas commanded the rear guard of his brigade during the first two days of his march to Appomattox and was twice wounded during this retreat. On the morning of the surrender of General Lee he was sent with his brigade to the extreme right of the army and was engaged in skirmishes with the Union forces for half an hour after the surrender of Lee, not knowing of the surrender. In the fight at High Bridge he lost 45 per cent. of his men in two hours and was twice wounded, though not dangerously. His brigade was the last to surrender. During the war General Douglas was wounded six times. In four years by sheer force of ability he had won his way from private to brigade commander. He was then one of the youngest commanders of a brigade in the world.

After the surrender of General Lee, General Douglas returned to Shepherdstown, but was not permitted to cross the Potomac river. Two weeks later he was arrested and imprisoned, his offence being that he had had his photograph taken in Confederate uniform. He was imprisoned at Martinsburg, W. Va., in the basement of the Roman Catholic Church, and then tried by a military commission, being charged with treason, breach of parole, and violation of military orders. Having been refused the counsel he wished to defend him, he declined the counsel assigned him and defended his own case. He was acquitted of the first two

charges, but was convicted on the third, for which he was sentenced to Fort Delaware for three months. On the road to Fort Delaware he was ordered taken to the penitentiary in Washington, where he was held with those connected with the assassination of President Lincoln, because a witness had testified that he had seen General Douglas in conversation with John Wilkes Booth. General Douglas was examined before a military commission where it was shown that the witness, on account of whom he was held, was a deserter, a fraud and a perjurer. General Douglas was finally released, after having served four weeks in the Washington penitentiary. On being released he was again arrested and sent to Fort Delaware to serve out his sentence, which expired about September 1, 1865. He was arrested on six different occasions after the war.

General Douglas now took up the practice of law at Winchester, Va., where he remained until November, 1867, when he moved to Hagerstown. Here he continued the practice of his profession until his last illness. He was counsel in many celebrated cases, both in the courts of Washington county at Hagerstown and elsewhere. On one or two occasions he argued before the Supreme Court of the United States. For a number of years he was the local attorney for the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, the Norfolk and Western Railroad, and the county commissioners of Washington county.

All through his life he displayed great fondness for military affairs. From 1876 to 1880 he was a member of Governor Carroll's staff, and during the railroad riots of 1877 he was in command of the department of Western Maryland, with headquarters at Cumberland, where he directed the movements of the troops who opened the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Afterwards he opened the Chesapeake and Ohio canal west of Hancock, Md. In 1880 he organized the Hagerstown Light Infantry and was unanimously elected its captain. This military organization in 1881, on the organization of the First Maryland Infantry, Maryland National

Guard, became Company B, sometimes known as the "Douglas Guards" of that regiment. General Douglas was placed in command of this regiment on its organization with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and in October of this year he was present with his command at the Yorktown Centennial, where he was one of the three field officers of the day, representing the Southern troops. In 1892, he was appointed adjutant-general of Maryland by Governor Frank Brown. During the coal miner's strike in Allegany county, in 1894 the Governor ordered out the State troops for the protection of property and General Douglas was placed in command, with headquarters at Frostburg. At the outbreak of the war with Spain in 1898 President McKinley appointed him assistant adjutant-general of the United States army, which, however, he declined to accept. During the Civil War General Douglas served on the staff of six Confederate generals and after that on the staff of six Union generals. In 1878 General Douglas was a witness before the military commission that revised the case of Fitz-John Porter. He mapped the battle field of the second battle of Bull Run (or Manassas) which is published in the proceedings of the commission as the H. Kyd Douglas map.

Though eminent as a soldier and as a lawyer General Douglas never achieved success as a politician. In 1875 he was the Democratic candidate for the State senate from Washington county, but was defeated, even though he ran ahead of the Democratic candidate for governor. In 1888 he was nominated for Congress, when he was defeated by Louis E. McComas, afterwards United States Senator from Maryland. After the death of Judge Andrew K. Syester (1849) in March, 1891, Governor Jackson appointed General Douglas his successor as associate judge of the Fourth Maryland Circuit. He was a candidate to succeed himself in the November election of the same year, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, though he carried his own county. In 1896 he allied himself with the Gold Democrats, but in 1900 he was again in the ranks of the Democratic

party. Except in the later years of his life he took an active part in every political campaign since the war and was always in demand as a stump speaker.

In 1870 Governor Bowie appointed General Douglas one of the trustees for Maryland of the Washington Confederate Cemetery at Rose Hill. When this cemetery was dedicated in 1877 he took a prominent part in the ceremonies, composing the dirge sung by the choir and having charge of all the arrangements.

His published writings were chiefly military sketches and reviews for the newspapers and magazines. To the Century War Series he contributed "Stonewall Jackson in Maryland" (*The Century Magazine*, June, 1886. 10: 285-295; also in *Battles and Leaders of the War*, 1887. 2: 620). He also wrote an unpublished volume on the Civil War.

A fluent writer and pleasing speaker, he was always in great demand as a lecturer and occasional speaker, both North and South. He lectured on the Civil War before the Massachusetts Historical Society and Harvard University. He spoke at the Grant Memorial Banquets in New York annually from 1889 to 1891 (inclusive), at the unveiling of the monument in Chicago in 1895 over the remains of the Confederates who died in prison there during the war, and also before the Chicago Chamber of Commerce. On nearly every Decoration Day since the war he delivered addresses before some Confederate Association and had the distinction of having delivered more addresses before the G. A. R. than any other Confederate soldier except General Gordon.

For the last few years of his life General Douglas was in poor health, gradually growing worse. He had sought relief in travel, but without avail. He died at his home in Hagerstown, December 18, 1903, and was buried in Elmwood cemetery at Shepherdstown. He was never married. A brother, John Douglas, survives him at Carthage, Mo. His half-sister, Mrs. Nannie Beckenbaugh and her two

children, who lived with him for a quarter of a century, also survive him.

[Baltimore American, Dec. 19, 1903 (Portrait); Baltimore News, Dec. 19, 1903 (Portrait); Baltimore Sun, Dec. 19, 1903; Hagerstown Evening Globe, Dec. 19, 1903 (Portrait); King, Charles. Long-Distance Riding (In The Cosmopolitan, Jan., 1894. 16: 295-302); Proceedings and Report of the Board of Army Officers in the Case of Fitz-John Porter. Washington, 1879. 3 v. in 2; Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Western Maryland, 1882. 2: 1129; Who's Who in America, 1903-1905. Autobiographical letter; Jonas Winter.]

Rev. Lucien John MAYER, A. M., youngest child of Rev. Philip and Margaret Mayer, was born at West Brunswick, Schuylkill county, Pa., August 14, 1834. After attending the public schools he entered the Preparatory Department of Muhlenberg College, at Allentown, Pa., in 1852, and in 1854 the Freshman class of Franklin and Marshall, his residence at that time being given in the College catalogue as Orwigsburg, Pa. Mr. Mayer was a member of the Goethean Literary Society.

In the autumn of the year of his graduation, 1858, he entered the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, from which he was graduated in 1860. In the spring of this year he was licensed to preach by Schuylkill classis and in August ordained by St. Paul's classis in Crawford county, Pa., where he was installed as pastor of the Clarksville charge, consisting of five congregations. His work prospered and in 1862 the charge was divided into two mission charges, one of which, consisting of the Hickory, Coalbank, and Clarksville congregations, he continued to serve. In 1864 his charge, which was then self-supporting, was again reconstructed on account of the new congregations at Sharon, Pa., and Hubbard, Ohio. This was named the Sharon charge, which he served until May, 1866, when he resigned on account of the almost exclusive use of the German language.

In October, 1866, he removed to Boyertown, Pa., and was installed pastor of the Swamp charge, consisting of Swamp, Boyertown, and Sassaman's congregations, in Berks and Montgomery counties. Here he served faithfully for twenty-one years, during which the Swamp church was practically rebuilt, the Lutheran interest in the church at Boyertown purchased, and a large new church building erected. In the meantime the charge had become too large and the work too burdensome. While arrangements for a readjustment of the charge were in progress he resigned and in September, 1887, moved to Saegertown, Pa., where he lived for a time in retirement. At this time, however, his old Sharon charge was vacant, and by the request of classis and the importunity of the charge he was induced to supply it with preaching.

In June, 1891, Mr. Mayer accepted a call to the Reamstown charge, in Lancaster county, Pa. About the same time he received a call, very unexpectedly, from Forreston, Ill., where he had preached incidentally on the occasion of a visit among relatives in 1882. The circumstances attending this call and the fact that his children were then in the West caused him to recall his acceptance to the Reamstown charge and to go to Forreston. Here he labored until failing health compelled him to resign, a few weeks before his death. During this pastorate a new church was built at West Grove and the church at Forreston was renovated and improved, while the charge was made one of the first in the Synod of the Interior in its contributions for benevolence.

In his pastorate of forty-three years he baptized 1560 infants, confirmed 953 adults, received 266 persons by certificate, officiated at 431 marriages and 776 funerals, and raised for the benevolent work of the church at large \$10,864.57. Though quiet and reserved in manner, he was a preacher of power, a wise counselor, and careful in all the details of his work.

The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him "in course" in 1882.

On June 19, 1862, Mr. Mayer was married to Miss Sarah A., daughter of Isaac and Louisa Saeger, of Saegertown. Three children were born to them; Emma Alliene (Palatinate College, 1881), wife of the Rev. Abner S. Dechant (1887), of Oak Lane, Philadelphia; Charles Eugene, druggist, at Boyertown; and Thomas Saeger, Esq. (Palatinate College, 1885), who died two years before his father, at Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Mayer died at the home of his daughter at Oak Lane, where he and his wife had come but a short time before for rest and recuperation, on July 27, 1903. He was buried at Saegertown in the cemetery on the hill overlooking French creek.

[Reformed Church Messenger, Sept. 24, 1903 (Portrait); Rev. A. S. Dechant.]

Henry Rosenberger NICKS, A. M., son of Melchoir and Margaret (Rosenberger) Nicks, was born in Germany on February 27, 1833. In 1842 he came to America with his parents. He prepared for college at the Preparatory Department at Lancaster, and from Littlestown, Pa., entered the Junior class in 1856, when he became a member of the Goethean Literary Society. On his graduation in 1858 he delivered the Salutatory oration. The degree of A. M. he received "in course."

Mr. Nicks devoted nearly the whole of his active life to teaching. While a student at college he taught in the Preparatory Department. After graduation he studied Theology for a time in the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, Pa. In November, 1860, he opened Fairview Seminary near Kutztown, Pa., which became Maxatawny Academy, in 1864, and finally in 1865 the Keystone State Normal School. In the organization of this Normal School he took an active part, remaining there as associate principal and professor of Higher Mathematics until 1867, when he was elected the first president of Palatinate College (now Albright College), at Myerstown, Pa. He remained at Pala-

tinat College until 1874, when he resigned on account of ill health and engaged in farming near Kutztown. In 1885 he conducted a seminary at Easton, Pa., but soon retired to his farm near Kutztown where he resided until his death.

On May 25, 1864, he was married to Miss Sarah Levan, daughter of late David Levan of Kutztown. His widow and three children survive him, as follows: Annie L., wife of Nicholas M. Rahn, of Kutztown; Mamie E., wife of O. W. Sellers of Philadelphia; and David Levan (C. E., Lafayette College, 1899), of Allentown, Pa.

During the last six months of his life Professor Nicks lived with his daughter, Mrs. Rahn, at whose home he died suddenly October 13, 1903. He was buried in Hope cemetery, adjoining St. John's union church, at Kutztown.

[Kutztown Patriot, Oct. 16, 1903; Normal Vidette, Kutztown, Dec., 1903. 11: 41; Reading (Pa.) Eagle, Oct. 14, 1903 (Portrait); Miss Lizzie Nicks; Annie L. Rahn; Rev. Dr. N. C. Schaeffer.]

1860.

Robert Conrad BRAGONIER, Esq., the eldest son of the Rev. Daniel George and Mary Elizabeth (Shindler) Bragonier, was born at Shepherdstown, Va., (now W. Va.), June 6, 1840. He prepared for college in the academy of John S. Pierce at Shepherdstown, entered the Junior class of college in 1858, and was graduated with his class two years later. He was a member of the Diognothian Literary Society. His old friends at college remember him as a man of most striking personal beauty.

Soon after graduation, in conjunction with his father, he established a boarding school at Edinburg, Va., in the conduct of which he was engaged at the outbreak of the Civil War. On April 18, 1861, he entered the Confederate army at Harper's Ferry, becoming a member of Co. C of the 10th Regiment Virginia Infantry, then a part of the 4th Brigade. Upon the reorganization of the army early in 1862 Mr. Bragonier was transferred to Co. F of the same regiment, and on April 17, 1862, his regiment was transferred to

General Jackson's division and assigned to the 3d Brigade under General W. B. Telliaferro. Later he was transferred to General Ashby's brigade of cavalry, rising before the close of the war to the rank of lieutenant. At the battle of Spottsylvania C. H., April 12, 1864, he was taken prisoner and was confined in Fort Delaware until October 25, of the same year. The greater part of the period of his imprisonment was spent in the fort hospital. After this he returned to the army, continuing in the service until the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox. Mr. Bragonier took part in many severe battles and skirmishes, but was never seriously wounded. During the war, however, his health was seriously impaired and he never fully recovered, thus having injured his future life and energies.

After the war he took up the study of law with Col. Moore of Winchester, Va., and was admitted to the bar at Woodstock, Shenandoah county, Va., in September, 1867. He began the practice of law at Woodstock, remaining four years, and continued it at Woodville in Rappahannock county until 1892, when he removed to Luray, in Page county, where he resided up to the time of his death.

Mr. Bragonier was the author of numerous articles for literary and other journals and the correspondent of different newspapers. For a number of years, up to the time of his death, he was the Luray representative of the *Baltimore Sun*. For one of his friends who lost a leg in the Civil War, he wrote a small volume of 125 pages, published in 1877, entitled "How a One-Legged Rebel Makes his Living."

On October 28, 1869, Mr. Bragonier was married at Woodville, Va., to Miss Fanny Reid, a daughter of Joseph Reid of that place. Mrs. Bragonier and a son, Joseph R. Bragonier of Woodville, survive him.

He died at Luray, March 31, 1904, and was buried in the Elmwood cemetery, Shepherdstown, under the escort of the Confederate Veterans of Luray and Shepherdstown.

[*Baltimore Sun*, April 3, 1904; *Eastern Panhandle*, Shepherdstown, W. Va., April 6, 1904; J. R. Bragonier; J. S. Bragonier, Esq.; Rev. U. H. Heilman; Rev. N. H. Skyles.]

1862.

Rev. William RUPP, D. D., eldest child of Solomon and Maria (Frey) Rupp, was born April 17, 1839, at Weisenberg, Lehigh county, Pa. His ancestors were among the early German settlers of Lehigh county, his great grandfather George Rupp coming to America from Alsatia in 1750.

The subject of this sketch began his preparation for college at the Allentown (Pa.) Seminary, now Muhlenberg College, after which he taught in the public schools near his home for a year or two. He completed his preparation for college at the Preparatory Department in Lancaster, which he entered in the fall of 1857. The following year he entered the Freshman class of Franklin and Marshall. He was an active member of the Goethean Literary Society, serving it in various official capacities—president, anniversary orator, etc. Throughout his life he continued to take a deep interest in the affairs of this society. On his graduation in 1862 Mr. Rupp received the first honor, the Marshall oration. In 1865 he received the degree of A. M. "in course." In 1886 Franklin and Marshall conferred the honorary degree of D. D. upon him.

After his graduation from college he entered the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1864. He was licensed by the Synod at Lancaster on October 25, 1864, ordained by Lebanon classis on February 6, 1865, at Pine Grove, Schuylkill county, Pa., and at once began work in the same county in the charge at St. Clair, where he remained over a year. His next charge was at Berlin, Somerset county, Pa., where he served from 1866 to 1877, when he accepted the charge at Manchester, Carroll county, Md. At Manchester he served from 1877 to 1888, when he returned to Somerset county, Pa., and accepted the charge at Meyersdale, where he remained from 1888 to 1893.

In October, 1892, Dr. Rupp was elected by the Pittsburg

Synod to the chair of Practical Theology in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church at Lancaster. He entered upon his duties in September, 1893, and soon expanded his work until his professorship included Sociology and Christian Ethics. He continued to hold this chair to the time of his death.

During the twenty-eight years that Dr. Rupp served in the pastorate he preached to comparatively small rural congregations. As a preacher he was never widely or popularly known; and yet there is no doubt that his influence on the thought of the Reformed Church was greater than that of any man in a quarter of a century. This influence was manifested as student, scholar, thinker, writer, and teacher. An ever increasing number of men, especially the young men in the Theological Seminary, looked upon him as their fearless, and at the same time modest, leader.

While pastor at Berlin, Dr. Rupp restudied most thoroughly the Old and New Testaments, in the original Hebrew and Greek, the early history of the church and the fathers (frequently in the original Greek and Latin), as well as philosophy and theology of both ancient and modern times. Realizing that all knowledge is related to theology he set about to acquire some real scientific knowledge. He became an enthusiastic botanist and geologist, collecting the flora and studying the formations of his section of the state. His work in this connection was used in a report of the Pennsylvania Geological Survey. Chemistry and other natural sciences also received his attention. It was during these years that he began his long series of articles for the quarterly review of the Reformed Church, now called the *Reformed Church Review*. In the midst of this stirring intellectual life—sometimes he spent twelve hours a day in study—his health failed, and to regain it he spent a winter in Florida. He returned discouraged and then resigned and accepted the charge at Manchester. Here he read little and wrote less, but thought much. He longed for the leisure, the means, and the health to study and solve, at least to his

own satisfaction, as he expressed it, the great philosophical and theological problems of the time.

From 1893 to 1896 Dr. Rupp was one of the co-editors of the *Reformed Church Review*, and editor from 1897 to the time of his death. He was also a frequent contributor to the *Reformed Church Messenger* and an occasional contributor to the *American Journal of Theology*. While pastor at Manchester he contributed a series of political articles to a local newspaper. His chief work as a writer, however, was for the *Reformed Church Review*. To this quarterly magazine he contributed thirty-one articles, beginning in July, 1871, with an article on "The Miracle of Pentacost in Relation to the Constitution of the Church," in addition to a large number of editorials.

While at Meyersdale he was elected a member of the school board of the town. He was always keenly interested in the social and political questions of the day, and as editor of the *Review* he frequently made them the subjects of his editorials. He was first a democrat and next a member of the Democratic party.

On November 16, 1865, Dr. Rupp was married to Miss Emma A. Hambright, daughter of the late Adam F. Hambright, of Lancaster. Eleven children were born to them. Mrs. Rupp and the following children survive: Mary Louise, William N., Rev. Henry H. (1897), Dr. Frederick A. (1897), Charles E. (1902), Theodore F. (1904), Paul B. (1904), Viola G., wife of Rev. D. E. Master (1892), of Apollo, Pa., and Emma A., wife of Rev. J. L. Barnhart (1893), of Saegertown, Pa. Except the married daughters all reside in Lancaster.

Late in 1902 Dr. Rupp suffered from a stroke of paralysis, from which he never fully recovered. He had sought to recover his health at Southern Pines, N. C., and in September, 1903, resumed his work in the class room at the Seminary. In February, 1904, he was obliged to discontinue his work, after which he declined gradually. He died in Lan-

caster on Easter morning, April 3, 1904, and was buried in Greenwood cemetery.

[The F. & M. Weekly, April 13, 1904; Gerhard, D. W. History of the Class of '62, 1887; Lancaster Examiner (S. W.), April 6, 1904; Lancaster Intelligencer (S. W.), April 6, 1904 (Portrait); Lancaster New Era (S. W.), April 6, 1904; Reformed Church Messenger, April 14, 1904 (Portrait); Who's Who in America, 1903-05; Frederick A. Rupp, M. D.]

1864.

Henry Umstead BRUNNER, Esq., son of Frederick and Lydia (Umstead) Brunner, was born in Worcester township, Montgomery county, Pa., December 23, 1841. He was reared on the old homestead, and attended the public schools until his sixteenth year, when, having acquired a good common school education, he began teaching in the district schools of his county. In the fall of 1860 he entered the Freshman class of College, where he became a member of the Diognothian Literary Society and of the Chi Phi fraternity. On his graduation in 1864 he received the honor of First Orator.

After graduation Mr. Brunner taught school in Westmoreland county, Pa., at the same time studying law with the late Hon. Henry D. Foster of Greensburg, Pa. In August, 1866, he was admitted to the bar of Westmoreland county and in September of the same year to the bar of Montgomery county. At this time he located at Norristown, Pa., where he continued in the practice of his profession to the time of his death. During his practice of over a quarter of a century he was prominently connected with a number of important cases in the courts of eastern Pennsylvania.

In 1871 Mr. Brunner was elected District Attorney of Montgomery county, serving three years. His administration was creditable to himself and conducive to the public welfare. In politics he was a Democrat and for many years took an active interest on local party affairs.

On August 27, 1872, he was married to Miss Mary A.

Haupt, of Norristown. Two children were born to them—Charles Haupt, Esq. (1898), and Blanche, both surviving, in Norristown.

On the morning of the day of his death, May 14, 1903, Mr. Brunner was actively engaged in preparing resolutions on the death of his old friend, E. L. Acker (1847), which he intended to submit to the Montgomery county Bar Association at its meeting on the afternoon of the same day. He had been sitting in his office in conversation with two of his fellow attorneys, when he suddenly arose saying that he felt unwell and that he would go home. In going to his home, which was but a short distance from his office, he rested for a moment at a rear gate and then fell and died instantly.

[Norristown Register, May 14, 1903; Rev. L. K. Evans, D. D.]

1867.

James Louis FERRIERE, Esq., A.M., was born at Tunis, Africa, on March 2, 1847. His father was from Normandy, France, with family connections in Rouen (if he was not a native of that city), and his mother was a daughter of Dr. Samuel Davies Heap, married to Margaret Porter, a sister of Commodore David Porter, minister resident at Constantinople. His mother died when he was eight or nine years old. For several years thereafter he lived with his grandparents at Tunis, and then sailed for America with his father, who intended making the United States his home. His father died during the voyage, however, and was buried at sea. He was distantly related—a second cousin—to the family of the late Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller, of Lancaster, under whose care he was placed by his guardian, Mr. Gwyn Harris Heap, on his coming to Lancaster.

A few years later Mr. Ferrière was a student at the College of St. James, near Hagerstown, Md., until the college was broken up by the Civil War. In 1863 he entered the Freshman class of Franklin and Marshall, graduating in due

course four years later. In 1870 he received the degree of A. M. "in course," delivering the "Master Oration" at the commencement of 1870. He was an active member of the Goethean Literary Society and of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity. He was for a time the supreme head of this fraternity in the United States and thoroughly re-organized its affairs and established many new chapters.

After graduation Mr. Ferrière studied law in the office of the late Thomas E. Franklin, Esq., Ex-Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster, where he was admitted to the bar. On December 18, 1869, he was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia, where a brilliant career as a lawyer seemed to open for him. A tempting offer from a large French fire insurance company to become a resident director and manager of the same in this country induced him to take up the insurance business. With William N. Kremer (1869), under the firm name of Kremer & Ferrière, he was engaged in the general insurance business in Philadelphia from 1873 to 1876, after which he continued to practice law in that city until 1878, when he moved to Paris and engaged in journalism.

In Paris he became the editor of the edition of the New York *Herald* published in that city. In 1894 he was transferred by Mr. James Gordon Bennett to New York City, where he was assistant foreign editor of the *Herald* until the following year, when he returned to Paris. Subsequently he conducted an advertising agency in London and was also connected with the Associated Press, but in 1901 returned to Paris, where he was connected with the Associated Press up to the time of his death.

While in Lancaster Mr. Ferrière became engaged to the daughter of a prominent citizen, but her death took place before the time set for their marriage. He remained unmarried until 1885, when he was married in Paris to a young woman who had been his ward. He died in Paris from a stroke of paralysis September 20, 1903, and a few hours later, in a fit of distraction, his wife committed suicide. They were buried side by side in Bagneau cemetery.

Mr. Ferrière was a man of rare accomplishments and was always a dominant spirit among his college mates and friends. Though afflicted with serious lameness, he surmounted that natural obstacle to success by the force of his genius.

[Lancaster Examiner (S. W.), Sept. 23, 1903; Lancaster Intelligencer (S. W.), Sept. 23, and 26, and Oct. 14, 1903; Lancaster New Era (S. W.), Sept. 23, 1903; Rev. R. L. Gerhart, D. D.; W. U. Hensel, Esq.; Rev. J. S. Kieffer, D. D.; William N. Kremer; New York Herald (letter); Miss L. A. Rosenmiller; Rev. John S. Stahr, D. D.; George H. Stein, Esq.; E. Stephenson.]

1869.

Oliver Llewellyn ASHENFELTER, A. M., son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Huebner) Ashenfelter, was born at Schuylkill Haven, Pa., September 2, 1845. Both his parents were of German ancestry. His father was an adherent of the Universalist faith, but his mother early in life dedicated him to the ministry of the Reformed Church. At the age of fourteen he was confirmed at Lewisburg, Pa., by the Rev. Benjamin Bausman (1851). He received his preparatory training in the Lewisburg Academy and later prepared for college under Rev. D. M. Wolf (1863), at Boalsburg, Pa., and at Sellersville, Pa. In 1861 he became a beneficiary of the West Susquehanna classis. The late John Wiest, of Philadelphia, took a warm personal interest in his welfare and furnished the means for him to complete his education.

In 1865 Mr. Ashenfelter entered the Freshman class of Franklin and Marshall. He became a member of the Goethean Literary Society, was the class poet, and on graduation in 1869 delivered the Valedictory oration. Three years later he received the degree of A. M. "in course."

Mr. Wiest, his patron, was opposed to the "Mercersburg School of Theology," and as a result Mr. Ashenfelter entered the Theological Seminary connected with Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, Ohio, in September, 1869, where he was able to complete the course in less than a year. The first

three months of 1870 he supplied the pulpit of the Church of the Cross, at Cincinnati, Ohio, to the pastorate of which he was called in April of that year. He was ordained on May 29, 1870. After one year's service in the struggling mission he resigned. In July, 1871, he became pastor of St. Paul's Reformed church, Lancaster, Pa., where he remained until November 30, 1872. While serving in this pastorate he attended some of the lectures at the Theological Seminary and it was thought by the consistory that his doctrinal teachings tended towards Romanism. This led to dissention in the congregation and, finally, to the pastor's resignation. The following two years he was principal of the academy at Bridgeport, N. J., at the same time supplying the pulpit of the Methodist Protestant Church of that village.

In September, 1874, he became pastor of the Reformed church at Carlisle, Pa., which he served nearly three years, at the same time supplying several country congregations which were connected with it. For two years or more Mr. Ashenfelter's sermons were published weekly in the *Carlisle Mirror*. They revealed a trend of thought in the direction of Universalism, and after much notoriety he was summoned to trial by Zion's classis on charges of heresy. He concluded not to go to trial, and in the meantime, having received overtures from the Universalist Church he applied for fellowship therein and was duly and formally received as a minister of that denomination and became pastor of the First Universalist Church at Springfield, Ohio. While he was at work in his new field Zion's classis, at a meeting at Littlestown, Pa., July 30, 1877, deposed him from the ministry of the Reformed Church and excommunicated him from its communion.

After leaving Springfield he served Universalist congregations at Hyannis, Mass., Baltimore, Md., where he was pastor the Third Universalist church, Hightstown, N. J., and Jersey City, N. J. In later years the throat trouble from which he suffered all through his ministry became chronic and permanently incapacitated him from public speaking. He

gave up work in the ministry in 1884, and took up journalism, and from 1886 to the time of his death was a special writer on the staff of the *Evening Telegram* of Toronto, Canada.

On October 4, 1870, Mr. Ashenfelter was married in the Race Street Reformed church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. J. H. A. Bomberger (1837), to Miss Lottie A. Spering of Lancaster, who survives him. Four children were born to them, two of whom died in infancy. The surviving children are Walter S., of Plainfield, N. J., and A. Bertha, wife of E. G. Pringle, of Toronto.

Mr. Ashenfelter died in Toronto, December 30, 1903, and is buried in Prospect cemetery of that city.

[Autobiographical letter; Mrs. Lottie A. Ashenfelter.]

1882.

Abraham Peters SHIRK, son of Henry Sheaf and Mary A. (Peters) Shirk, was born at Millersville, Pa., August 15, 1860. His mother was a daughter of the late Abraham Peters, who was a trustee of Franklin College, 1852-1853, and of Franklin and Marshall, 1853-1867, and a sister of the late Jacob G. Peters (1853). Mr. Shirk prepared for college at the State Normal School at Millersville and entered the Freshman class in 1878, graduating four years later. He was a member of the Diognothian Literary Society and of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity.

After his graduation he engaged in business with his father in Lancaster, first as a dealer in carpet and cigars, and then, until the spring of 1895, in the manufacture of cotton, at the Stevens Cotton Mill. In the cotton manufacturing enterprise the firm was Peters and Shirk, until a few years before the death of the former (his uncle referred to above) and afterwards H. S. Shirk and Sons.

Late in the summer of 1895 he went to the Transvaal, South Africa, going by way of London and Cape Town, to take the superintendency of a gold mine in the Rand district.

He was at Johannesburg at the time of the Jameson raid in December, 1895. Soon afterwards, however, he returned to the United States and took a position with the National Transit Co. (Standard Oil), where he had charge of the pipe line repairs and construction until his death.

Mr. Shirk was a member of the order of Masons, of the Benevolent and Patriotic Order of Elks, and of the Hamilton Club of Lancaster. In the days of the volunteer fire department he was an active member of the Empire Hook and Ladder Company. His genial, social disposition made him a delightful companion in club and fraternity circles. For several years he served as a member of the Lancaster City Council, representing the third ward.

He died unmarried, after a brief attack of typhoid fever, in St. Joseph's Hospital, Lancaster, on April 30, 1904, and is buried in Woodward Hill cemetery.

[Lancaster Examiner (S. W.), May 4, 1904; Lancaster Intelligencer (S. W.), May 4, 1904; Lancaster New Era (S. W.), May 4, 1904; Mrs. Mary A. Shirk.]

1886.

Rev. George Brinton McClellan WALBERT, only son of William George and Sarah (Moyer) Walbert, was born at Macungie, Pa., November 7, 1862. He prepared for college at the Keystone State Normal School, at Kutztown, Pa., entered the Freshman class of college in 1882, and then became a member of the Goethean Literary Society. Mr. Walbert was graduated in 1886.

After graduation he entered the Theological Seminary at Lancaster from which he was graduated in May, 1889. In June of the same year he was ordained as a minister of the Reformed Church in the United States at Orwigsburg, Pa., and installed as a pastor of the Orwigsburg charge (consisting of congregations at Orwigsburg and McKeansburg), by a committee of Schuylkill classis. From 1891 to 1893 he served as Stated Clerk of this classis. In June, 1893, he accepted a call to the New Goshenhoppen charge, succeeding

the late Rev. Dr. C. Z. Weiser (1850), at East Greenville, Pa. (within the bounds of the Goshenhoppen classis), where he remained until compelled to resign on account of the ill health from which he suffered for five years. He died at Macungie, June 13, 1903.

Mr. Walbert was always much interested in education. Before entering college, during the years 1879-1882, he taught in the public schools at Macungie and at Emaus, Pa. He also taught at Palatinate College (now Albright College), Myerstown, Pa., during the spring term of 1885. While a resident of East Greenville he served as secretary (1900-1902) of the school board of that borough. He was a member of the Orwigsburg lodge of the Masonic fraternity.

On November 14, 1889, Mr. Walbert was married to Miss M. Elizabeth Gehman, daughter of William M. Gehman, of Macungie. Two children—Ruth Elizabeth and Irene Salome (now residing with their mother at Bloomsbury, N. J.)—survive him.

[Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer, June 17, 1903; Reformed Church Messenger, July 2, 1903 (Portrait); Mrs. George B. Walbert.]

1901.

Ralph Waldo ZOOK, son of Joseph S. and Annie M. (Krauskop) Zook was born at Lancaster, Pa., February 20, 1879. He was educated in the public schools of Lancaster city and graduated from the Lancaster High School in the class of 1897, being one of the honor men of the class. He entered Franklin and Marshall in the fall of the same year. While in college he became a member of the Diognothian Literary Society and during that time held a number of offices in it. The fact that he was frail and a cripple debarred him from many of the active affairs connected with college life. Mr. Zook graduated from college with the class of 1901.

In taking a college course it was his intention to prepare himself for the profession of teaching. But after gradua-

tion he took up the real estate and insurance business, in which he was engaged up to the time of his death. He was a member of Grace Lutheran church and of the Young Republicans of Lancaster city. Mr. Zook died at his father's home in Lancaster on July 18, 1903, of kidney trouble, and was buried in Greenwood cemetery.

[H. I. Stahr.]

SUMMARY.

This, the eighth number of the Obituary Record, is the fourth part of the second volume. It contains the sketches of seventeen graduates, three of whom died in May, 1903, and the remainder since that time. These eight numbers of the Obituary Record contain sketches of 324 deceased graduates, 151 of Marshall College and 173 of Franklin and Marshall College. Of the seventeen men whose records are published this year, six were graduates of Marshall College and eleven of Franklin and Marshall. Nine were members of the Goethean Literary Society and eight of the Diognothian.

Fourteen were married and three were unmarried. Of those who were married two had no children. The remaining twelve had 63 children born to them, or 5.25 per father, as compared with 5.08 last year. Of these 63 children 43 are still living, or 3.58 per father. There were fourteen mothers for these 63 children. The number of children born per graduate is 3.7, and the number surviving 2.53. The number of surviving children per graduate last year was 2.66. No record has been made of the grandchildren, of whom there are a considerable number. Both in the number of children born and in the number of children surviving the average for this year is above the average for the whole number of graduates who have died. Up to this time no less than seventeen of the children of these men have received a college education. The average age of

these seventeen graduates was 64 years, 11 months, and 28 days.

Six of the graduates were ministers of the gospel, two others had been in the ministry but had abandoned it, and another had studied theology in the Theological Seminary. Five were lawyers and two others had been admitted to the bar, but had not practiced for many years. Two were engaged in business. One was a graduate of a medical school, but had abandoned this profession. Two were journalists, three were college professors, and two had been college presidents. Two had been judges, one a member of Congress, and one a district attorney. Three served in the Civil War—two in the Confederate army and one in the Union army. Thirteen were born in Pennsylvania, two in West Virginia, one in Germany, and one in Africa. At the time of death ten were residents of Pennsylvania, two of Maryland, one of New Jersey, one of Ohio, one of Virginia, one of Canada, and one of France.

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FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE

OBITUARY RECORD

No. 9

VOL. II—PART 5

LANCASTER, PA.

PUBLISHED BY THE FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

JUNE, 1905

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The Franklin and Marshall College Alumni Association
LANCASTER, PA.

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE OBITUARY RECORD

No. 9

VOL. 2, PART 5

JUNE, 1905

1856.

Rev. John Withers STEINMETZ, A. M., D. D., son of John and Anna (Withers) Steinmetz, was born on a farm near Schaefferstown, Lebanon county, Pa., on February 14, 1834. After attending the schools of the neighborhood, in May, 1851, he entered the Preparatory Department of Marshall College at Mercersburg, Pa., and in the fall of 1852 the Freshman class. It was during his Freshman year that the College was moved to Lancaster. Mr. Steinmetz was a member of the Goethean Literary Society, in which, throughout his life, he always took a lively interest. On his graduation in 1856 he received the second honor, delivering the Salutatory oration.

After his graduation Mr. Steinmetz returned to Mercersburg to take up the study of theology in the Theological Seminary. He completed this course in 1858 and on May 17 of the same year was licensed to preach the gospel by the Lebanon classis of the Reformed Church. He was ordained by East Susquehanna classis and installed as pastor of the Sunbury charge, consisting of five congregations in Northumberland county, Pa., on June 6, 1858. This charge he served until April, 1862, when he became pastor of the Danville charge, consisting of three congregations in Montour county, Pa. Mr. Steinmetz continued in this pastorate for thirteen and a half years.

On October 12, 1875, Mr. Steinmetz was installed as pastor of St. John's Reformed church, in Reading, Pa., where he continued his service until May 1, 1904, when he became pastor emeritus. When Mr. Steinmetz began his

work in Reading his congregation was small and was burdened with a debt of \$2500 on the frame chapel in which they then worshipped. During his pastorate, in 1876-1877, a substantial brick church and parsonage was erected at Ninth and Chestnut Streets and in 1893 a large pipe organ was secured, the total cost of these several improvements being more than \$20,000. During the 46 years of his ministry he baptized 1778 children, confirmed 1316 persons, and conducted nearly 700 funerals. In all this time he missed only four Sundays through illness.

For many years prior to 1896 Mr. Steinmetz was treasurer of Schuylkill classis. In that year Reading classis was organized and he became its treasurer, serving in that office until his death. In 1881 he was elected president of the Eastern Synod at its annual meeting held that year at Danville.

The College and the Seminary in Lancaster were always dear to Mr. Steinmetz's heart. While he was pastor at Danville he performed a signal service as financial agent for the Seminary in connection with its removal from Mercersburg to Lancaster. He collected \$36,000 which was used for the erection of the professors' houses and for the larger endowment of the Seminary. In 1869 he was elected president of the Alumni Association of the College, serving in that capacity for one year. He was also the moving spirit and first president of the Eastern Alumni Association of the College, which was organized at Reading in 1900, and presided gracefully and happily at its first annual banquet.

For several years Mr. Steinmetz served as one of the directors of Palatinate College, at Meyerstown, Pa., until that institution closed its doors. He was a member of the Masonic order.

Mr. Steinmetz received the degree of A. M. in course. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Franklin and Marshall in 1897.

On May 20, 1858, Mr. Steinmetz was married to Miss Mary Margaret Mays, daughter of Benjamin and Margaret Mays

of Schaefferstown. Mrs. Steinmetz died April 17, 1905. Of the children born to them two survive, Charles Mays (1877) and Margaret, both of Reading. Dr. Steinmetz died after an illness of three years on January 24, 1905, and is buried in the Charles Evans cemetery, at Reading.

[Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner (S. W.), Jan. 28, 1905; Lancaster (Pa.) New Era (S. W.), Jan. 28, 1905; Reformed Church Messenger, Feb. 9, 1905 (Portrait); Rev. H. H. Ranck.]

1860.

Rev. Cyrus Rinker DIEFFENBACHER, D.D., the third son of Rev. Jacob F. and Dorothea Catherine (Hot-tell) Dieffenbacher, and brother of Rev. Eusebius H. (1863), was born at Harmony, in Butler county, Pa., December 22, 1839. His father's ancestry was German, his mother's Huguenot, descended from a family which settled in Virginia at an early day. His father was born in Northumberland county, Pa., and was educated at Carlisle, Pa. Soon after the birth of the subject of this sketch the father became pastor of the Reformed church at Woodstock, in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia, and it was here that he received his early education and preparation for College. In 1856 he entered the Freshman class and four years later he was graduated. He was a member of the Goethean Literary Society and of the Chi Phi fraternity.

After graduation from College he studied theology for two years in the Reformed Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, and in 1862 was graduated therefrom. The same year, in April, he was licensed to preach the gospel by Clarion classis, and was ordained pastor of his first charge at Kittanning, with other congregations at Salem, Bellnap, and Davis, in Armstrong county. During this three years' pastorate, he organized two new congregations, one at Kittanning and one at Eddyville. In 1865 he accepted the charge at Greenville, Pa., where he began work with fourteen members. In six years this charge became self-supporting.

On April 1, 1878, Mr. Dieffenbacher became the successor of the Rev. Nicholas P. Hacke as pastor of the First Reformed church at Greensburg, Pa., where he continued in active service for 22 years. During this period, he erected a new church building and a parsonage, at a cost of \$35,000, trebled the membership (which comprised 800 in 1900), and paid all the debts contracted for the building of the church and parsonage. In addition to this he organized, in 1888, the Grace Reformed church, at Jeannette, Pa.

Feeling that the duties of this charge were becoming too onerous he resigned this pastorate in April, 1900, and soon thereafter accepted a call to a rural congregation at Shipensburg, Pa. But the friendships in Westmoreland county, cemented by the active work of a quarter of a century, could not be forgotten, and when the Youngwood charge was organized he became its pastor. He began his work here in July, 1903, and rejoiced to see his efforts in behalf of this mission crowned with success.

Mr. Dieffenbacher was well known throughout his church, and for many years was one of the members of the Pittsburgh Synod. At the time of his death he was a member of the Board of Foreign Missions of the General Synod. Franklin and Marshall conferred the honorary degree of D. D. upon him in 1891.

On September 9, 1862, Dr. Dieffenbacher was married to Miss Emeline Metzger, at Lancaster. Five children were born to them, of whom the following, besides his widow, survive: Nevin G., of Pittsburgh; Mrs. Harry D. Wolfersberger, Philadelphia; and Mrs. Alberta D. Graff, Philadelphia. He died on December 4, 1904, at Youngwood, death being due to the heart trouble from which he had suffered for years. He is buried in St. Clair cemetery, Greensburg.

[Chambersburg (Pa.) Public Opinion, Dec. 6, 1904; Kieffer, Rev. J. S. Two Dear Friends. (In Reformed Church Messenger, Feb. 9, 1905); Philadelphia (Pa.) Press, Dec. 6, 1904 (Portrait); Reformed Church Messenger, Dec. 15, 1904 (Portrait); H. D. Wolfersberger.]

1863.

Rev. Eusebius Hottell DIEFFENBACHER, the second son of Rev. Jacob F. and Dorothea Catherine (Hottell) Dieffenbacher, and brother of Rev. Cyrus R. (1860), was born at Woodstock, Va., August 3, 1837. After preparing for College at his home he entered the Freshman class in 1859, became a member of the Goethean Literary Society, and in 1863 was graduated with his class.

After graduation from College he entered the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, from which he was graduated in 1866. The same year, on December 28, he was ordained and installed by a committee of St. Paul's classis as pastor of the charge at London, Mercer county, Pa. Here he remained five years, until ill health compelled him to retire for about five years. His second pastorate, at Wyoming, Del., began in 1876 and ended in 1881, after which he served as pastor at Mann's Choice, Bedford county, Pa., until 1889. From here he went to Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland county, Pa., where he labored until 1892. His last pastorate, the Emmanuel charge at Strawberry Ridge, Pa., extended from 1892 to 1895, when he was obliged to retire from the active ministry on account of a malady from which he had suffered for many years. Two years after this he lived in Jerseytown, but then he retired to a farm he had purchased nearby, where he spent the remaining years of his life. His last year was one of continued illness.

Mr. Dieffenbacher was twice married, the first time, on May 8, 1867, to Miss Maria Louisa Zeller, daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Zeller, of Lock Haven, Pa. Three children were born to them, two of whom survive: Anna Caroline, wife of Rev. J. E. Giffen, of Erie, Pa., and Paul Zeller, of Pittsburgh, Pa. By his second marriage, which took place on February 14, 1895, he was united to Miss Lydia A. Kester, daughter of Benjamin Kester, near Jerseytown. Mrs. Dieffenbacher and two children, Kester Eusebius and Mary Louisa, survive him.

Mr. Dieffenbacher died November 27, 1904, at his farm, near Jerseytown, and lies buried in the cemetery of Emmanuel church, which he built during his last pastorate.

[Kieffer, Rev. J. S. Two dear Friends. (In Reformed Church Messenger, Feb. 9, 1905); Reformed Church Messenger, Dec. 29, 1904 (Portrait).]

1870.

Jacob Frank REED, son of Jacob and Mary M. (Frank) Reed, was born at Ligonier, Westmoreland county, Pa., August 26, 1848. He prepared for College at Mercersburg, Pa., and entered the Freshman class in 1866. While in College he was a member of the Diognothian Literary Society and of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity.

After his graduation, in 1870, he became manager of the original New York Dry Goods Store, one of the Rouss system, in Lancaster, continuing in this business until 1872. He then engaged in the lumber business at Houtzdale, in Clearfield county, Pa., where he was burned out, in 1875. He then engaged in the insurance business with his father at Bedford, Pa., and later at Windber, Pa., in Somerset county.

On August 21, 1872, Mr. Reed was married to Miss Clara O. Johns, daughter of Levi and Rosanna (Garber) Johns, at Lancaster, Pa. Mrs. Reed died May 19, 1886. Two children were born to them: Rosa, now Mrs. John J. Evans, residing at Lancaster, and William Austin, residing at Tampa, Florida. The latter spent two years in College, 1893-95, as a Freshman and Sophomore. Mr. Reed died at Windber, June 25, 1903, and is buried in the Bedford cemetery at Bedford.

[Hensel, W. U. A Sketch of the Class of 1870, 1903; John J. Evans; Alvin L. Little.]

Rev. John Harmony SECHLER, D.D., son of Rev. Jacob (a clergyman in the Reformed Church) and Anna (Harmony) Sechler, was born at Hanover, York county,

Pa., on September 10, 1850. He attended the public schools of Hanover, 1856-1858, those of Littlestown, Pa., 1858-1859, and then made ample preparation for College at the Littlestown Classical Academy, 1859-1866. In the fall of the latter year he entered the Freshman class of Franklin and Marshall, where he became a member of the Diagonal Literary Society and of the Chi Phi fraternity. He was graduated with his class in 1870.

For three years after his graduation Mr. Sechler devoted himself wholly to teaching, and after that a very large part of his time was given to the cause of education. The school year of 1870-1871 he taught a public school in Heidelberg township, York county, Pa., and during the following spring was an instructor in the Juniata Collegiate Institute, at Martinsburg, Blair county, Pa. In 1871-1872 he was professor of natural sciences in Palatinate College, at Meyerstown, Pa., and 1872-1873, principal of the White Hall Academy at Stouchsburg, Berks county, Pa. The next year, 1873-1874, he pursued a theological course at Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa., completing it in one year, serving at the same time and during the following year as an instructor in the Preparatory Department of the College. From 1878 to 1880 he was joint principal and also professor of ancient languages and mathematics in the seminary for young men and women at Centre Square, Montgomery county, Pa. From 1895 to the time of his death he was professor of Church History and Homiletics in the Ursinus School of Theology, in Philadelphia, Pa., at the same time filling the office of treasurer.

Besides the teaching in which he was engaged he also took part in directing the educational work of others. From 1885 to 1889 he was a member of the school board of Whitpain township, Montgomery county, and from 1891 to the time of his death a member of the board of directors of Ursinus College. In 1892 Ursinus College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Mr. Sechler was ordained to the work of the ministry as pastor of "Boehm's" Reformed church, at Blue Bell, Montgomery county, on January 10, 1875, by a committee of Philadelphia classis, consisting of the Rev. Dr. J. H. A. Bomberger (1837), and the Rev. Dr. H. W. Super (1849). He continued in this pastorate until January 1, 1899. During a part of this period, January 1, 1889, to January 1, 1899, he was also pastor of the First Reformed church, at 10th and Wallace streets, Philadelphia.

For many years Dr. Sechler was a most prominent member of Philadelphia classis. He became stated clerk of this classis in 1877 and treasurer in 1892, and continued in both these offices to the time of his death. Almost from the beginning of his ministry his special talents made him known throughout his church as a parliamentarian and ecclesiastical lawyer. During all this period he was regularly a delegate to nearly every annual session of the Eastern Synod and to the triennial sessions of the General Synod. In 1893 he was one of the English vice-presidents of the General Synod which met at Reading, Pa., and on account of the illness of the Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Apple (1850), who was president, Dr. Sechler presided over most of the sessions. In 1896 he preached the opening sermon before the General Synod at Dayton, Ohio. This Synod, at its meeting at Tiffin, Ohio, in 1889, appointed him a member of the committee to prepare a "Digest of Acts and Decisions of the General Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States," a work which was completed in 1902. The same year the General Synod, which met in Baltimore, Md., appointed him a member of the committee to prepare a "Constitution of the Reformed Church of the United States," a work which he completed shortly before his death.

Dr. Sechler was much interested in the mission work of the church. From 1890 to the time of his death, he was a member of the Board of Home Missions of General Synod, and for most of this time a member of the executive com-

mittee of the board. He was also a member of the board of directors of the Daniel Stine Memorial Home (no longer in existence), at Meyerstown, Pa., during the years 1897-1898.

For many years Dr. Sechler was a frequent contributor to the religious press. During the years 1881-1882 he was the synodical editor for the Eastern Synod of the *Reformed Church Messenger*. This work he resigned on account of the pressure of other work. At a later period he was for a time on the editorial staff of the *Christian World*.

On June 20, 1872, he was married to Miss Mary Bower, of Meyerstown, Pa. Six children were born to them, as follows: Robert H., Mary Eva, John Bower, Rebecca Anna, Henry Jacob (deceased), and Edna Irene (deceased). Mrs. Sechler died November 17, 1888. On January 6, 1897, he was married a second time to Miss Emilie Minster Evans, of Lancaster, Pa., who survives him.

Dr. Sechler died after a brief illness of neuralgia of the heart, on April 12, 1905, at his home in Philadelphia. He was buried in the historic cemetery connected with "Boehms" church at Blue Bell, Pa.

[Hensel, W. U. A Sketch of the Class of 1870, 1903; *Reformed Church Messenger*, April 20, 27 (Portrait), 1905; Mrs. John H. Sechler.]

1900.

Paul Samuel BRIDENBAUGH, S. T. B., second child and son of the Rev. Dr. Samuel R. (1872), and Lydia A. (Bowman) Bridenbaugh, was born at Berlin, Somerset county, Pa., on February 6, 1880, his father being at that time pastor of Trinity Reformed church at that place. His early education was received in the public schools of Norris-town and Reading, Pa., in which cities his father filled pastorates in the Reformed Church.

After finishing the grammar grade in the public schools of Reading, in 1894, he entered Carroll Institute in that city,

where he spent one year of his preparation for College. The next year he completed his preparation at the Franklin and Marshall Academy and then entered the Freshman class in 1896. He was a member of the Diagnothian Literary Society and of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, in both of which he took an active interest and held important offices. On two occasions he represented his literary society on its anniversary programme, and several times in debating and oratorical contests, in one of the latter winning the highest prize. In 1900 he was graduated with his class.

In September of the same year, he entered Union Theological Seminary, in New York, where he was awarded a scholarship in a competitive examination. The next year he entered the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church, at Lancaster, from which he was graduated in May, 1903. On June 1 of the same year he was licensed to preach the gospel by Reading classis. During his last year in the Seminary he was the leader of the College glee club.

Desiring to equip himself more fully for the work of the ministry, he declined several calls to the pastorate and entered the Divinity School of Harvard University, where he was awarded a scholarship on the basis of merit. On June 28, 1904, he was graduated from this school with the degree of S. T. B. His work at Harvard was of uniform high grade and on his graduation he was awarded a fellowship for the next year. On the urging of the faculty of the University, he concluded to return for at least one more year in the Divinity School to work for the degree of Ph. D., intending to complete his theological and philosophical studies for this degree privately thereafter, in connection with his pastoral work.

During the absence of his parents in Europe, in the summer of 1904, he supplied his father's pulpit in the Second Reformed church, Reading, where his qualities of mind and heart endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. On August 12, he became ill with typhoid fever, and, his parents still being absent, a few days later he was taken to

St. Joseph's Hospital, where on August 31, 1904, one week after the arrival of his father and mother, he died. He was buried in the Charles Evans cemetery, Reading.

Mr. Bridenbaugh's independent cast of mind, his artistic and literary temperament, his love of music, his delight in manly sports and outdoor recreation, his rare gift of humor, which showed itself on every occasion, and his ability to adapt himself to all classes and conditions of men, was a splendid combination which gave every indication that in his death the church has lost a brilliant preacher, a sympathetic pastor, and a leader in thought and life.

[Reformed Church Messenger, Sept. 15, 1904; Rev. S. R. Bridenbaugh, D. D.]

1903.

Frederic Michael RICHARDS, son of Dr. M. S. and Louisa (Fritch) Richards, and brother of the Rev. Dr. George W. Richards (1887), was born in Maxatawny, Berks county, Pa., June 9, 1885. He attended the public schools near his home until the spring of 1896, when he entered the Keystone State Normal School, at Kutztown, Pa., to prepare himself for College. He entered the Freshman class in 1899. While in College he became a member of the Goethean Literary Society. He was graduated in 1903, being the youngest member in his class.

In the fall of the year of his graduation he entered the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, where he continued his studies until the spring of 1904, when he was elected professor of Greek and German in Perkiomen Seminary, Pennsburg, Pa., teaching these branches during the spring term. On July 17 of this year he preached his first and only sermon, in the Reformed church at Topton, Pa.

After an illness of 12 days, Mr. Richards died of diphtheria at the home of his parents, on August 16, 1904. He was buried in the cemetery adjoining Zion's Union church of that place, of which he was a member.

[Miss C. A. Richards.]

SUMMARY.

This, the ninth number of the Obituary Record, is the fifth part of the second volume. It contains the sketches of the lives of seven graduates, all except one of whom died since the publication of the last number. The death of one additional graduate was reported, but thus far it has been impossible to get a sketch of his life. The total number of sketches published in these nine numbers of the Obituary Record is 331, 151 of Marshall College and 180 of Franklin and Marshall College. This number of the Record is notable in two respects. It is the first time since the beginning of this publication that the sketch of not a single graduate of Marshall College is contained therein, for the death of no Marshall graduate was reported during the year. It is also noteworthy in that it records the smallest number of deaths in one year in the history of the publication. Of the seven men in this Record four were members of the Goethean Literary Society and three of the Diognothian.

Of these seven men five were married and two were unmarried. Twenty children are reported as having been born to the five men who were married, or four per father. Fifteen of these children survive their fathers, or three per father. There were six mothers for these twenty children, though two of the men were married twice. Only two of these children are reported as having received a college education. The average age of these seven graduates is fifty years, ten months, and twenty-eight days.

Four of these graduates were ministers of the gospel and two others were preparing themselves for the ministry. One was engaged in business. Six were born in Pennsylvania and one in Virginia. At the time of death all were residents of Pennsylvania.

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FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE

OBITUARY RECORD

No. 10

VOL. II—PART 6

LANCASTER, PA.

PUBLISHED BY THE FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

JUNE, 1906

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The Franklin and Marshall College Alumni Association
LANCASTER, PA.

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE OBITUARY RECORD

No. 10

VOL. 2, PART 6

JUNE, 1906

1843.

Samuel Strasser RICKLY, A. M., son of John and Anna Strasser Rickli, was born at Buetzberg, canton of Berne, Switzerland, January 2, 1819. He attended the parish schools of his native town, where, however, the course of study was limited to the "three R's," the Heidelberg Catechism, and music. At the age of 12 he became a letter carrier for his father, who was the parish postmaster. In 1834 his father retired from the government service in order to bring his wife and sixteen children, together with his mother and sister, to America. After a voyage of forty days they arrived at New York on July 4 of that year. They then went to Buffalo, N. Y., by canal, and from Buffalo to Cleveland, Ohio, by a lake boat. They then travelled to Zanesville, to Newark, and finally to a Swiss settlement near Baltimore, Fairfield county, Ohio. The hardships of travel, the surroundings, and the mode of life in their new home, caused serious illness almost immediately, and within a month nine of the family—father, mother, grandmother, aunt, and the five younger children—were dead, leaving the subject of this record, then 15 years old, the youngest survivor.

The remaining children were provided with homes in various families, Samuel being indentured for a term of years to a carpenter, who forced him, however, to do rough farm work most of the time instead of teaching him the trade. Ill-treated, starved, and abused, he at length ran away, first to Newark and finally, working his way, to Columbus on a canal boat, being at that time 17 years old.

Soon afterwards he went to Lancaster, Ohio, where, having been freed by the court from his apprenticeship he worked as a carpenter and cabinet-maker.

In 1837 he became a clerk in a grocery store and later in a dry goods store. Here he came under the influence of the Rev. Henry Williard, pastor of the Reformed church at Lancaster at that time, who took a special interest in him. Finding the young man a good singer, the parson took him with him on Sundays to his country churches to conduct the singing and later on advised him to prepare himself for the ministry by going to Marshall College at Mercersburg, Pa. With such preparation as he could get by studying in spare moments, he eventually entered the Freshman class of Marshall College in 1839, became a member of the Goethean Literary Society, and was duly graduated in 1843. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him "in course."

After his graduation he was for a time a private tutor in a family at Alexandria, Va., until he entered the Seminary at Mercersburg. He did not, however, remain to complete his course, but left the Seminary in 1844 at the urgent solicitation of his friends in order that he might accept the call to become the pastor of the Somerset charge, in Ohio.

During his years as a student at Mercersburg Mr. Rickly received some assistance from his church, but he supported himself mainly by his own efforts, he and his room-mate (F. W. Kremer, 1843), doing their own cooking and house-keeping. On Saturdays and Sundays they frequently went into the country, where the eloquence of the one and the singing of the other at Sunday schools, prayer meetings and temperance meetings, not only created impressions in their favor on the part of the farmers and their wives, but also enabled them to return to college with food for a week or more. In this way their expense for board for one year was kept down to thirty-seven and a half cents per week.

Up to this time Mr. Rickly spelled his name, as did his father, Rickli. Later in life to avoid the constant confusion arising from this spelling, he changed it to Rickly.

In October, 1844, Mr. Rickly was ordained by Lancaster classis of Ohio Synod and became pastor of the charge at Somerset, where he remained until June, 1847. His health then failed him and he was forced to retire from the ministry for the time being, intending to devote his attention to teaching.

Going to Columbus he passed the necessary examinations and there opened, in spite of much opposition, the first German-English school in the city. The next year, 1848, he became first principal of the Columbus High School, where he also taught Latin and Greek and fitted a number of young men for college. It was at this period of his life that he projected a series of German readers for the public schools. He published a primer which was well received, but new duties prevented him from continuing this work.

In 1849 he started an academy at Tarlton, Ohio, which later the Ohio Synod of the Reformed Church transformed into Tarlton College, with Mr. Rickly as president. In 1850 the college was moved to Tiffin, Ohio, and became Heidelberg College, now Heidelberg University. Until 1853 Mr. Rickly was connected with the new institution as one of the teachers, serving also part of this time as principal of the Tiffin public schools. In 1853 he returned to Columbus, where he opened a private school in the basement of the First Reformed church, and in January, 1854, without his knowledge, was elected journal clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives.

After the adjournment of the Legislature he became secretary of the Ohio Manufacturing Company and later its manager. This company repaired a flour mill and built a large factory for the manufacture of hubs and bentwork, both of which concerns Mr. Rickly bought in 1856 and continued to operate for more than forty years.

In 1857 Mr. Rickly and his brother established in Columbus a private bank under the firm name of Rickly and Bro. This firm was continued until 1870, when he bought

out his brother and then continued the business in his own name.

The panic of 1873 caused the bank to suspend payment for a brief period, but after paying all the creditors with interest it resumed business. With a few friends he organized in 1875 under a State charter the Capital City Bank, becoming its first and only president up to the time of his death. Although this bank was robbed of \$20,000 in broad daylight in the summer of 1878, and the money never recovered, nevertheless its business flourished continuously. Mr. Rickly was its president in reality as well as in name almost to the day of his death, in spite of the fact that for more than twenty-five years he was totally blind and for over a year was confined to his bed or his home; for almost to the last the transactions of each day were taken to him in the evening and carefully gone over and considered.

The great misfortune of Mr. Rickly's life occurred on July 13, 1880. While sitting in his bank a man came to him demanding money for the certificate of a bankrupt coal company. Mr. Rickly refused to advance the cash. The man then pulled a revolver and fired into his temple, the bullet destroying the sight of both eyes, and then turned the weapon on himself and committed suicide.

Besides his banking interests many other enterprises received his attention. He was interested in developing the various street railways of Columbus,—as stockholder, director and treasurer, developed real estate in all parts of the city, for years was president of the Columbus Mutual Fire Insurance Company, etc., etc.

Throughout his long life Mr. Rickly was always a very hard worker. He had many difficulties and reverses to overcome, but he met them with a grim determination and then worked harder than ever. He manifested a broad public spirit and took an active interest in everything looking towards the upbuilding of the city of Columbus. In the organization of the Board of Trade he was one of the moving spirits, becoming its president in 1874, a position he con-

tinued to hold for some years. In 1885 he started a movement in the Board of Trade for a World's Fair at Columbus in 1892 in honor of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, the idea that was carried out at Chicago in 1893.

Educational, industrial and commercial committees and commissions, working in behalf of his city, for years demanded much of his time and attention, and on account of them he travelled to all parts of the country. He was one of the founders in 1885, and from 1887 up to the time of his death, he was the treasurer of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, the historical society of the State. From 1894 he was also a trustee of this Society, the meetings of which he rarely ever missed. He also served as a member of the Columbus Board of Education, 1863-1865, was elected a member of the public library board in 1874, and served on various other municipal boards. But Heidelberg University was especially near to his heart. For years up to the time of his death he served on its Board of Trustees, and he was ever ready with his means to forward the work of this institution. On account of his many gifts to the University, Rickly Chapel has been named in his honor.

On September 16, 1845, Mr. Rickly was married near Chambersburg, Pa., to Miss Maria M. Reamer, daughter of Henry Reamer. Four children were born to them—two daughters and two sons. The former died in infancy. Of the latter, Ralph Reamer Rickly (Yale, 1872), cashier of the Capital City Bank, survives. Mrs. Rickly also survives.

Mr. Rickly died at his home in Columbus on November 22, 1905, and was buried in the Green Lawn cemetery of that city.

[Appel, Theodore. Sketch of Mr. Samuel S. Rickly (In College Student, December, 1887. 8:45-49); Columbus (O.) Citizen, September 15, 1903 (Portrait); Columbus (O.) Dispatch, November 23, 1905 (Portrait); Historical Souvenir, Trinity Reformed Church, Thornville, Ohio, April 16, 1905 (Portrait); Ohio Archæological and Historical Quarterly, Jan., 1906. 15:137-140; Rev. J. E. Stone.]

1844.

Thomas B. KENNEDY, Esq., A. M., son of James J. and Margaret (Cowell) Kennedy, was born in Warren county, N. J., on August 1, 1827. In 1839 he moved with his parents to Chambersburg, Pa., where, at the Chambersburg Academy, he received his preparation for college. At the age of 14, in 1841, he entered the Sophomore class of Marshall College, and in 1844 was graduated with the second honor, delivering the Salutatory oration. Mr. Kennedy was a member of the Diognothian Literary Society. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him "in course."

After his graduation Mr. Kennedy began the study of law with the Hon. Alexander Thomson, for some years the head of the Marshall College Law School, at Chambersburg. At the outbreak of the Mexican War in 1846 he was an earnest applicant for an appointment as lieutenant in the First Pennsylvania Regiment, but in this he was unsuccessful. He therefore continued his legal studies and on April 11, 1848, was admitted to the bar of Franklin county, at Chambersburg. The next year, however, he crossed the plains as the leader of a party bound for California, where he engaged in mining gold and at the same time began the practice of law at Downieville, in Sierra county.

In 1851 he returned to Chambersburg to follow his profession, and here he soon built up a lucrative practice. In 1854 he was elected District Attorney of Franklin county on the Democratic ticket, and two years later was married. After his marriage he and his wife travelled in Europe for six months. On returning from Europe he entered into partnership with the Hon. James Nill, one of the leading members of the Franklin county bar at that time. The firm of Nill and Kennedy had a very extensive practice and continued until Mr. Nill was elected president judge of the district, in 1861. After this Mr. Kennedy became associated with T. Jefferson Nill and the extensive law business was conducted under the firm name of Kennedy and Nill.

Sometime later the firm became that of Kennedy and Stewart, the Hon. John Stewart now on the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania, being associated with him. The firm of Kennedy and Stewart became widely known on account of the large number of supreme court cases with which it was identified, many of these becoming leading cases.

Mr. Kennedy never aspired to or held any political office except the district attorneyship. He was, however, always actively interested in politics and was a liberal contributor to the campaign funds of his party. In 1892 he headed the Cleveland electoral ticket in Pennsylvania.

In addition to his legal practice Mr. Kennedy had large private interests which absorbed much of his time. From 1857, when he was elected a director, to the time of his death he was actively identified with the management of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, serving in that period as director, legal counsel, vice-president, and president. When Judge Watts, the president of the road, resigned in 1872 to become Commissioner of Agriculture under President Grant, Mr. Kennedy, who was then vice-president, became president, continuing to hold that position to the end of his life. Under his management the road, which was largely a local enterprise and a feeder of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was developed and improved. The main line was extended from Hagerstown, Md., to Winchester, Va., two branches, the South Penn. Railroad and the Mont Alto Railroad (now the Cumberland Valley and Waynesboro Railroad), were built, a considerable portion of the main line west of Harrisburg was double-tracked, and many new and attractive stations were erected. In all this work the Pennsylvania Railroad standard of excellence was maintained. His policy was always to encourage the establishment of local industries in order to develop both freight and passenger traffic. As a result of this management the road has long been one of the best paying railroad properties in the United States, for many years having maintained the payment of 8 per cent dividends.

Perhaps one of the greatest secrets of his success in managing the affairs of the railroad was his relation with his fellow-workers. He always took the deepest interest in the welfare of all in the company's service and kept himself in personal touch with them, knew them by name, sympathized with them in their sorrows, rejoiced with them in their prosperity, and was ever accessible and ready to listen to real or fancied grievances, and then patiently and gently to set things right. The result of this natural attitude towards others, accompanied as it was with personal magnetism and a quiet dignity, was to surround him with a corps of intelligent and loyal co-workers who caught from him much of the conscientiousness with which he served his company.

Mr. Kennedy never lost interest in the affairs of education. For many years he was one of the trustees of the Chambersburg Academy. He was also one of the originators and founders of Wilson College (for women), at Chambersburg, and was a member of its board of management from its beginning.

On April 22, 1856, he was married to Miss Ariana Stuart Riddle, daughter of John Stuart and Mary (Bemus) Riddle. Six children were born to them, of whom five survive: John Stuart (Princeton), of Stanhope, N. J.; Mary Margaret, wife of Rev. Alexander R. Stevenson, of Schenectady, N. Y.; Moorhead Cowell (Princeton), of Chambersburg; Thomas Benjamin (Princeton), of Chambersburg; and Ariana Rebecca, wife of Irvin C. Elder, of Chambersburg.

Mr. Kennedy died of hardening of the arteries at his home in Chambersburg, on June 15, 1905, and is buried in the Falling Spring cemetery of that place.

[Wilson, W. B. History of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Philadelphia, 1899. 1 : 407-409; W. S. Hoerner, Esq.]

1848.

Rev. Herman RUST, D. D., the younger of the two sons of John Frederic and Mary Elizabeth (Borchart) Rust,

was born in Bremen, Germany, on December 8, 1816. He attended school in Bremen, was confirmed in the St. Ansgar (Lutheran) church, united soon afterward with the Reformed Church, and was active in the Juenglings Verein in that city. When ten years old, while listening to a Reformation sermon by the Rev. Dr. F. W. Krummacher, he felt his call to the gospel ministry. At the age of eighteen, in the meantime having learned the trade of a baker, he applied to the Board of the Wichern Mission in Hamburg for an appointment to the foreign field.

In June, 1841, with Herman Schnüdwind, another pious youth, he embarked on the ship "Caroline" for America. He arrived in New York and worked at his trade in a number of cities in New York and New Jersey during the next few years. While in New York city he became an active member of the Dutch Reformed congregation of which the Rev. J. C. Güldin was pastor. His pastor, knowing that he felt called to the ministry, urged him to prepare himself for Marshall College, and later on an interview with the Rev. Dr. John W. Nevin, hastened the perfecting of his plans in this direction. He entered the Freshman class of Marshall College in 1844 and was graduated in due course in 1848. He was a member of the Goethean Literary Society. While at college, for a part of the time, he shared his room with his classmate, the late Rev. Dr. J. O. Miller, the two boarding themselves and taking turns in their cooking and house-keeping arrangements. He also lived for a time in the home of Dr. Nevin. During some of his college vacations he served as a colporteur of the American Tract Society. After his graduation he remained at Mercersburg to complete the course in the Theological Seminary at that place.

In 1850 (most likely on Ascension Day), at the annual meeting of Lebanon classis at Jonestown, Lebanon county, Pa., he was licensed and ordained to the work of the ministry. He then became pastor of the Millersville charge, in Lancaster county, where he remained one year, after which

he was sent by the Board of Home Missions to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he succeeded the late Rev. Dr. E. V. Gerhart (1838) as pastor of the First Reformed church. While here, in addition to enlarging the work of his own particular congregation, he organized the Salem Reformed congregation, the "Church of the Cross" (since then disbanded), and the Reformed congregation in Covington, Ky. During the early part of the Civil War he drilled recruits for the Union Army, and as pastor remained at his post through a number of epidemics of cholera and smallpox in Cincinnati.

On May 21, 1862, the Ohio Synod in session at Dayton elected him to the "German Professorship" in Heidelberg College at Tiffin, and in November of that year Dr. Rust moved his family to that place, which remained his home to the end of his life, a period of forty-three years. From time to time the title of his professorship at Heidelberg was changed, as follows: 1864, Professor of History and the German Language; 1865, Professor of Exegetic and Historical Theology, thus confining his labors entirely to the Seminary; 1901, Professor Emeritus of Hermeneutics and Instructor in the Heidelberg Catechism.

In addition to his duties as a professor, for 21 years he was pastor of the Second Reformed congregation in Tiffin, retiring from this pastorate on account of impaired health and strength in 1892. This was a German congregation. Under his ministration it grew to be one of the largest Protestant congregations in Tiffin.

In 1872 Franklin and Marshall College conferred the honorary degree of D. D. upon him.

On October 9, 1855, he was married to Elizabeth Giesy, daughter of John Ulrich and Magdalena (Hensel) Giesy, of Lancaster, Ohio. Four children were born to them, all surviving their father: Rev. John Benjamin (Heidelberg, 1877), of Tiffin; Mary Kathrina, of Tiffin; Herman Samuel, of Tiffin; and Eugene Calvin (Ursinus Theological Seminary, 1889), of Boyne City, Mich. Mrs. Rust died on April 22, 1902.

With the exception of a few articles on church history, the writings of Dr. Rust remain unpublished. He was chiefly distinguished as a teacher and preacher. As a teacher he made a deep and lasting impression upon young men, both in and out of the class room. As a preacher he presented his message in orthodox, evangelical fashion, with great power and eloquence.

In his long and busy life Dr. Rust had little opportunity for recreation. He was, however, very fond of gardening and fruit growing. He often said that if he were not a minister he would be a farmer. He dearly loved animals, and birds especially, when he was in the garden, would approach and circle around him without fear. His love of nature was also manifested in his enthusiasm for fishing, and nothing could surpass the delight which he found in the silence and solitude of angling.

Dr. Rust died at his home in Tiffin on August 8, 1905, and is buried in the Greenlawn cemetery of that city.

[Reformed Church Messenger, August 17, 1905; Rev. Dr. J. B. Rust.]

1854.

Rev. John Martin TITZEL, D. D., eldest son of Christian and Mary (Rupp) Titzel, was born near Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa., March 19, 1832. His father, of German ancestry, was a farmer and merchant. He attended the country schools of the neighborhood and later the select classical schools at Mechanicsburg and New Kingston in order to fit himself for college.

In the fall of 1852 Mr. Titzel entered the Junior class of Marshall College at Mercersburg, and the next spring came with the College to Lancaster, where he was graduated from Franklin and Marshall in 1854, taking the first honor, the Marshall oration. He was a member of the Goethean Literary Society. The College conferred the honorary degree of D. D. upon him in 1882.

For two years after graduation, 1854-1856, he was principal of the High School at Lebanon, Pa., and then for six months taught in the Mechanicsburg Institute. His intention while in college was to follow the profession of law after teaching a few years, but in the spring of 1857 he entered the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church at Mercersburg, where he completed his course in the summer of 1858.

At the meeting of the Synod at Frederick, Md., on October 27, 1858, he was licensed and ordained for the work of the ministry, becoming pastor, on October 31, of the Reformed churches at Shepherdstown and Winchester, Va., the former now in West Virginia. His sympathies being with the North and those of his congregations with the South, he retired from this field after the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, though he was the nominal pastor a year and a half longer. On November 16, 1862, he became pastor of the Reformed churches at Emmitsburg, Md., and Fairfield, Pa. In this pastorate he continued for over ten years until January 26, 1873, when he accepted the charge at Irwin, Pa. While at Irwin, where he continued until December 31, 1879, he also preached to the Reformed people at Manor Station. On January 31, 1880, he began his pastorate at Altoona, Pa., where he remained until April, 1885, when he became pastor, on the 15th of that month, of the First Reformed church at Lancaster, Pa., succeeding the late Rev. Dr. John A. Peters (1857). Dr. Titzel continued as the active pastor of this congregation until 1901. In October of 1901 he suffered a paralytic attack and later on fell and broke his thigh. The greater part of the last four years of his life he spent in bed, and frequently during this period his life seemed to be held by but a single thread. In January, 1905, he was made pastor emeritus of the congregation.

Dr. Titzel was an omnivorous reader. He possessed one of the largest and best selected private libraries in the State, and was always well informed concerning the great movements in science, philosophy, and theology. Having a

tenacious memory and being able to use to advantage at all times his extensive and varied knowledge, his services and talents for many years were constantly sought in behalf of the general interests of his denomination. He was a member of the Peace Commission, in 1878, which terminated the long liturgical controversy; a member of the commission to prepare the Directory of Worship in 1881, drafting the final report which was adopted; a member of the committee that prepared the history of the Reformed Church in Westmoreland county, Pa., 1877; a member of the committee that prepared the Sunday school lessons for the Reformed Church; a member of the Board of Visitors of the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, 1872-1881; a member of the Board of Foreign Missions for three years; a member of the Board of Home Missions of the General Synod for three years; a member of the Board of Home Missions of the Eastern Synod (for a number of years); a delegate representing his denomination to the alliance of the Reformed Churches which met in Philadelphia in 1880; and from 1896 to 1899 a member of the committee that revised the constitution of the Reformed Church.

From his great store of information he could draw at will for arguments in debate, for illustration in both speaking and writing, and, perhaps most of all, for the entertainment of his friends in private conversation. His talents as a writer, therefore, were frequently called into the service of his church. For three years, 1876-1878 (inclusive), he represented Pittsburg Synod as synodical editor of the *Reformed Church Messenger*; and from 1883 to 1897, inclusive, he was assistant editor of *The Reformed Church Review*. For both the *Messenger* and the *Review* he wrote numerous articles.

On the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of his ordination to the ministry in October, 1898, Dr. Titzel preached a sermon to his congregation in Lancaster commemorative of that event. He then gave the following statistics relating to his forty years of work. He had baptized 567 persons,

received 842 into the church, confirmed 524, married 271 couples, and buried 388 persons, preaching in that period 4000 sermons and delivering 3000 addresses. His total of salaries received was \$31,418, or an average of \$787 per year. The average annual amount of perquisites for the forty years was \$44.62. In this connection the reader naturally asks himself the question, if such is the salary received by one of the leading men in the church, serving some of the best known and largest congregations, what are the salaries being paid the host of men serving the congregations which are poor in this world's goods?

In addition to his church interests he was also a member of other organizations, especially those designed to foster and spread historical knowledge and culture. He was a member of the American Historical Association, of the Lancaster County Historical Society, and of the Cliosophic Society of Lancaster. Until illness overtook him he took an active part in the discussions of the latter unique organization.

On August 12, 1873, Dr. Titzel was married to Miss Mary Columbia Allison of Emmitsburg, Md. Four children were born to them, of whom the following, together with Mrs. Titzel, survive: Christian Edgar (1892 n), General Superintendent of the Lancaster County Railway and Light Company; Matilde Helen (Woman's College, Frederick, Md., 1899); and Robert John (1905).

Dr. Titzel died at Lancaster, June 16, 1905, and was buried in Woodward Hill cemetery in that city.

[Lancaster New Era (S. W.), November 2, 1898; June 17, 1905; Reformed Church Messenger, March 13, 1902 (Portrait), June 22, 1905; June 29 (Portrait), August 3; Miss M. Helen Titzel.]

1864.

Rev. William A. HAAS, A. M., was born at Pottsville, Pa., January 20, 1840. He prepared for college in the Academy at Freeburg, Pa., and entered the Sophomore class

of Franklin and Marshall in 1861. He was a member of the Goethean Literary Society.

After his graduation from college in 1864 he entered the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, from which he was graduated in 1867.

He was licensed to preach in 1867 and he entered upon the work of the ministry in the Augusta charge, near Sunbury, Pa., where he was ordained by the East Susquehanna classis. Mr. Haas served the Augusta charge four years and then in 1871 accepted the pastorate of the Selinsgrove, Pa., charge, consisting of five congregations. In this charge he continued his ministry for thirty-four years, until July, 1905, when physical afflictions made it impossible to continue his work in the church. While at Selinsgrove he was for many years stated clerk and treasurer of the West Susquehanna classis.

In 1863 Mr. Haas was married to Miss Sarah A. Haus, of Mercersburg. Five children were born to them, two only survived their father: Cyril H. (M. D., University of Michigan), Medical Missionary in China; and Carl W., of Sunbury, Pa. Mrs. Haas died 12 years before her husband, the death of the latter occurring on October 8, 1905. He was buried in the Union cemetery near Selinsgrove.

[Reformed Church Messenger, October 19, 1905; Reformed Church Tidings, Nov., 1905 (Portrait).]

1881.

Edward D. WINGENROTH, son of William and Lesette Wingenroth, was born at Vogansville, Earl township, Lancaster county, Pa., on June 18, 1855. Mr. Wingenroth was named Edward by his parents, but when he entered college he added the D to his name. Soon after his birth his parents moved to Wilkinsburg, Pa., now a part of the city of Pittsburg. As a boy he was apt and studious and

his attention was turned toward the ministry as a profession. With that end in view he entered the preparatory department of Mercersburg College, in April, 1874, where he continued as a student until the fall of 1880, when the college closed its doors and most of the students came to Franklin and Marshall. Here he entered the Senior class, graduating with the class in 1881. He did not join either of the two literary societies. He was, however, popular with the "boys," took an interest in music, and was made leader of the college orchestra.

Toward the end of his college course Mr. Wingenroth felt that he was not suited for the ministry, and he gave up the idea of entering the Theological Seminary. Instead he took up newspaper work and for a time was city editor of a daily paper in Fort Wayne, Ind. Having been stricken with typhoid fever here, he returned to the home of his parents, and later worked for many years as proofreader on the *Pittsburg Post*, having the reputation of being the very best man in Pittsburg for that kind of work. His companions on this paper went out on a memorable strike, and he went out with them. He never worked for the *Post* any more. After a time he engaged in the real estate business and met with considerable success, until he lost all he had accumulated in an unfortunate industrial venture. He then returned to newspaper work, but on the *Pittsburg Dispatch*, having charge of exchange work and running a column on the editorial page called "Curious Condensations." Later he took to real estate once more which he followed until his final illness.

At the time of his death he was president of the Franklin and Marshall Alumni Association of Western Pennsylvania. He always took an active interest in the graduates and students of the College.

About 1887 Mr. Wingenroth was married to a Mrs. McMinn, of Pittsburg, but afterwards they separated. No children were born to them.

In the early winter of 1904-1905 he was taken sick with what was supposed to be typhoid fever, but which soon developed into a virulent type of tuberculosis. He died on April 13, 1905, at the home of his parents at Wilkinsburg and is buried in Homewood cemetery of Pittsburg. Mrs. Wingenroth survives him.

[H. M. Bitner; Rev. Lewis Robb.]

1883.

Rev. Addison Calvin SNYDER, A. M., B. D., Ph. D., oldest son of David L. and Mary A. (Kline) Snyder, was born near the village of Boquet, Westmoreland county, Pa., June 9, 1857. His father was a school teacher and later a farmer, who gave three of his sons and one of his daughters a college education.

The subject of this sketch attended the academy at Delmont and Laird Institute at Murrys ville, teaching school between times, in this way preparing himself for college. He entered the Freshman class of Franklin and Marshall in 1879, became a member of the Goethean Literary Society, and was graduated with his class in 1883.

The degree of A. M. he received "in course" in 1886; that of B. D. in connection with special work at the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, the degree being conferred by the College in 1899; and the degree of Ph. D. for work at the Grove City College. Mr. Snyder also took a course in King's School of Oratory in Pittsburg.

After graduation from the College Mr. Snyder entered the Reformed Theological Seminary at Tiffin, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1885. At the meeting of Allegheny classis held at Turtle Creek, Pa., May 21-23, of the same year, he was licensed to preach, and on July 24 following he was ordained by Clarion classis, at Salem church in Armstrong county, as pastor of the Plum Creek charge, consisting of four congregations. This pastorate continued to July 12, 1887. On August 9 of the same year he was dis-

missed to Virginia classis, where he became pastor of the Harrisville charge. During this pastorate he organized a congregation and built a church at Fisher's Hill—the site of one of General Sheridan's battle-fields, and also conducted the Tom's Brook Academy. In 1891 he returned to Pennsylvania to become pastor of Wills Creek charge, in Somerset classis, where he continued his work for some years. On September 11, 1899, Mr. Snyder was received into Allegheny classis, to take charge of a newly organized congregation at Pitcairn as Sunday school missionary. Here he collected funds and supervised the erection of a chapel for the congregation. At the close of 1900 he retired from this work in order to devote his energies to teaching.

A very considerable part of Mr. Snyder's life was given to teaching. Before entering college he had already taught in the country schools of his county, in this way earning the money to help him through college and seminary. For a time he was principal of the academy at Elderton, Armstrong county. At the time of his death he was principal of the Dixon schools at East Pittsburg. Altogether Mr. Snyder taught school ten or eleven terms.

Never very strong, Mr. Snyder suffered frequently from illness. After a brief illness he died of typhoid fever at the home of his father at Boquet on December 10, 1905. He was buried in the cemetery of Denmark Manor church, near his father's home. Mr. Snyder was never married.

[Reformed Church Messenger, January 4, 1906 (Portrait); Reformed Church Visitor, January 15, 1906; D. J. Snyder, Esq.]

1887.

Rev. Harry Frank DITTMAR, son of John and Catharine (Diehl) Dittmar, and brother of Rev. David N. Dittmar (1871), was born at Loysburg (formerly Pattonville), Pa., on September 11, 1863. His father was a native of Hesse Cassel, Germany, and his mother was descended from a long line of Reformed ancestry living at

Friends' Cove, Bedford county, Pa. Mr. Dittmar was educated in the public schools of his native town and was fitted for college at Littlestown, Pa. In 1883 he entered the Freshman class of Franklin and Marshall, where he became a member of the Goethean Literary Society and of the Chi Phi fraternity.

He was graduated with his class in June, 1887, and the following September entered the Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in May, 1890. A few days after his graduation from the Seminary he was licensed to preach by Juniata classis, the classis under whose care he had pursued his studies, and on June 22 was ordained by Maryland classis at Jefferson, Md., where he had begun work on June 1 as pastor of the Jefferson charge. This was Mr. Dittmar's only pastorate. About a year before his death he offered his resignation on account of failing health and inability to continue his labors, but the people declined to accept it. Later on he was compelled to ask again that his resignation be accepted, which was finally done, to take effect on May 31, 1905, the close of fifteen years of service.

His frank and fearless way of dealing with people, touched as it was with friendship, tenderness and kindness, secured for him to an unusual degree the devotion of members and friends. This was evidenced in many ways before his death and at his funeral by the number of rough, strong men who found themselves unable to restrain their tears.

On October 24, 1894, he was married to Miss Maud Waters, of Baltimore, daughter of Mr. R. C. Waters. One child, Mary Nevin, was born to them. She with her mother survives.

Mr. Dittmar was a member of the order of American Mechanics at Jefferson and of the Lynch Lodge of Masons at Frederick.

He died of Bright's disease, complicated with other maladies, on June 4, 1905, and is buried in the cemetery at Jefferson.

[Reformed Church Messenger, June 22, 1905; Rev. D. N. Dittmar.]

1893.

Joseph Hockman BOWMAN, A. M., son of Daniel O. and Mary E. (Hockman) Bowman, was born near Woodstock, Va., on December 17, 1870. His father was a farmer. Mr. Bowman prepared for college at the Tom's Brook academy under the Rev. A. C. Snyder (1883), and entered Franklin and Marshall as a Sophomore in 1890. He became a member of the Diagnothian Literary Society and was graduated with his class in 1893. He received the degree of A. M. "in course" in 1896.

After his graduation he taught school for two years at Millersburg, Ky. He then entered the Johns Hopkins University, where he pursued a course in physics and electricity for two years. He left the University, where he received a certificate of proficiency in electrical engineering, in 1897 to take a position as a teacher in the public schools of Trinidad, Colo., where he remained one year. He then went to Tonalá Chiopas, Mexico, where he was engaged in electrical engineering work for a year in the employ of the Nassau Construction Company, until the enterprise failed. After this, in 1899, he took up civil engineering, and was engaged in several mining enterprises at La Pureza, 1899, and Parral, 1900. In the latter year he became connected as an engineer with the Parral and Durango Railroad, a "Pittsburg outfit," and was associated with a Mr. J. H. Thomas in the firm of "Thomas and Bowman, civil engineers," with headquarters at El Paso, Texas. At the time of his death he was chief engineer of the Pan American Railroad of Mexico.

Mr. Bowman was accidentally killed by the discharge of his gun at Jalisco, Mexico, on January 20, 1904. The first reports of his death that came to the United States suggested that he had been foully dealt with, but a brother went on to Mexico and after a full investigation of the circumstances was satisfied that his death was purely accidental. Mr. Bowman is buried in the cemetery at Tonalá Chiopas, Mexico.

[Mrs. Mary E. Bowman; Miss E. A. Spilman.]

1897.

Harry Baker YOHN, Esq., son of Edward F. and Mary (Baker) Yohn, and cousin of William Preston Yohn (1898), was born at Mountville, Lancaster county, Pa., November 2, 1871. He prepared for college at Lebanon Valley College, at Annville, Pa., 1891-1892, and at Franklin and Marshall Academy, 1892-1893, entering the Freshman class in September of the latter year. He was a member of the Goethean Literary Society, of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, and during his Junior year was on the '97 Oriflamme staff. Mr. Yohn was graduated with his class in 1897.

After graduation he passed a civil service examination for the railway mail service, but he soon abandoned this work to take up the study of law. In the fall of 1898 he registered as a law student with the Hon. David McMullen at Lancaster. While a student at law he held a commission as notary public and attended to much of the conveyancing of his native community. On his admission to the bar at Lancaster on October 4, 1902, he opened law offices in that city and at Mountville, building up in a few years a very substantial practice.

From his boyhood up to the time of his entering college Mr. Yohn was engaged in the cattle business with his father, and during this time, by his straightforwardness and his honesty—his chief characteristics—won the friendship and confidence of both the farmers and business men with whom he came in contact, and these men came to him as his clients when he began the practice of law.

For more than a year he suffered from pulmonary tuberculosis, which was the cause of his death on August 14, 1905. He was buried in the Mountville cemetery. Mr. Yohn was a member of Trinity Reformed church of Mountville.

[John S. Fridy.]

1898.

Samuel Christian KOCHER, son of Samuel Reuben and Susan (Leber) Kocher, was born in Lower Windsor township, York county, Pa., on October 7, 1875. When about nine years of age he removed with his parents to Wrightsville, Pa., where he resided at the time of his death. In 1893 he graduated from the Wrightsville High School as salutatorian and the following September entered Franklin and Marshall Academy to complete his preparation for college. The next year, September, 1894, he entered the Freshman class of college, where he became a member of the Goethean Literary Society. Mr. Kocher was graduated with his class in 1898. He was a member of the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity, and after leaving college became a member of Riverside lodge, No. 503, F. and A. M.

After his graduation he worked for his father at Wrightsville, and in January, 1902, became a member of the firm of S. R. Kocher and Son, engaged in the manufacture of cigars, continuing in this business the rest of his life.

On December 24, 1902, Mr. Kocher was married to Miss Reba E. McDonald, daughter of the late Dr. D. M. McDonald, of Gatchelville, York county. He died of tuberculosis September 20, 1905, and was buried in the Fairview cemetery, at Wrightsville. Mrs. Kocher survives him.

[F. and M. Weekly, September 27, 1905; Mrs. Reba E. Kocher.]

1904.

Walter Morgan ALTHOUSE, son of Morgan J. and Mary Ann (Moyer) Althouse, was born near Jacksonwald, in Exeter township, Berks county, Pa., September 7, 1880. His early education was received in the public schools of his neighborhood and in the schools of Reading, Pa. In 1896 he began teaching and for three successive winter terms taught in the public schools near his home. In the spring of 1897 he entered the State Normal School at West

Chester, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1900. During his Normal course he fitted himself for college and then entered the Freshman class of Franklin and Marshall in the fall of 1900, graduating in due course. At college he was an active member of the Goethean Literary Society.

After his graduation Mr. Althouse remained at his father's home until November of that year, when he entered the White Haven (Pa.) Sanatorium for Consumptives, the ravages of which disease were evident before he completed his college course. He returned to his home in May, where he gradually became weaker up to the time of his death, which occurred on October 19, 1905. He was buried in the Schwartzwald cemetery at Jacksonwald.

[M. J. Althouse; W. M. Althouse.]

SUMMARY.

This, the tenth number of the Obituary Record, is the sixth part of the second volume. It contains the sketches of the lives of twelve graduates, all but two of whom died since the publication of the last number. While this number was in press the death of another graduate was reported, but the sketch of his life will not be published till next year. The total number of sketches published in these ten numbers of the Record is 343, of these 154 being graduates of Marshall College and 189 of Franklin and Marshall. Three of the men included in this year's Record were graduates of Marshall College and nine of Franklin and Marshall. With reference to literary society affiliations nine of the men this year were Goetheans, two Diagnotheans, and one a member of neither society.

Of these twelve men eight were married and four were unmarried. Twenty-four children are reported as having been born to six of those who were married, two of the married men having no children. The number of children born per father was four. Sixteen children survive their fathers, or an average of nearly three per father. Of the children born eleven are reported as having had a college education, either in full or in part.

The average age of these twelve men was fifty-four years, six months, and twelve days. Four of them died of tuberculosis and the average age of these four was thirty-four years and eight months. The average age of the other eight was sixty-four years, five months, and eighteen days. It will thus be seen that tuberculosis caused an average loss of nearly thirty years, the most productive years, for each of

these four, or one hundred and twenty years in all, not to mention the years lost in sickness.

Five of these graduates were ministers and one had been in the ministry and left it. Three were business men, two were lawyers, one an engineer, one was a railroad president, one a bank president, and one had been a college president. Eight were born in Pennsylvania, two in Germany, one in New Jersey, and one in Virginia. At the time of death eight were residents of Pennsylvania, two of Ohio, one of Maryland, and one of Mexico.

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1846.

Rev. Frederick Peter BEIDLER, son of Conrad and Rebecca (Aurand) Beidler, was born in Reading, Pa., October 28, 1824. His preliminary education was received in the public schools, until 1840, when he entered the Preparatory Department of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa. Two years later he entered the Freshman class of the same college, where he remained until he finished his Sophomore year in July, 1844. He then entered the Junior class of Marshall College at Mercersburg, Pa., became a member of the Goethean Literary Society, and in 1846 graduated.

The fall of the same year he entered the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, where he was graduated in 1849. In the spring of that year he was licensed to preach by the Classis of Lebanon at its meeting at Millerstown, Pa., after which he returned to his home in Reading.

In October he went as a home missionary to South-eastern Missouri, stopped long enough in Ohio to be ordained, by Miami Classis, and then travelled westward from Cincinnati on horseback. The field assigned him was in the counties of Perry, Cape Girardeau, Bollinger, and Wayne, among a scattered German population, mostly the descendants of those who had emigrated from North Carolina, the principal settlements being on Castor river, White-water creek, and Apple creek. His headquarters were at Wybark's store and he preached at four points within a

radius of thirty miles, which resulted in the organization of three churches. The people, however, were poor and money was scarce, so he also taught a school near his headquarters—for \$25 a term. In 1851 he was called to supply a Presbyterian church near Jackson in Cape Girardeau county, at the same time taking charge of an academy at Pleasant Hills and preaching to some of the German Reformed churches between thirty and forty miles away. At the end of the academic year he found that his throat was affected, so he gave up his school and preaching and went to Ohio, where he was unemployed for some time. He then went to White Pigeon, Mich., and preached in that vicinity as a Presbyterian evangelist, in 1853.

He next connected himself with the Classis of Michigan of the Dutch Reformed Church and was sent to supply a church of this denomination at South Bend, Indiana, where he remained two years. He then went to Holland, Mich., where he taught in the Holland Academy (now Hope College) during the school year 1854-1855, at the same time preaching on Sundays. He then took charge of the Dutch Reformed church at Macon, Lenawee county, Mich., where he remained two years. On leaving here he took the Neriah church (German Reformed) in Monroe county, Mich., where he remained five years.

In May, 1862, he enlisted as a commissary sergeant in Company D, 9th Regiment Michigan Cavalry, serving in the army about fifteen months. While campaigning with his regiment in East Tennessee he, with some of the others of his regiment, was poisoned by the enemy, as it was claimed, by putting some poisonous substance in the flour used by the soldiers. From the effects of this he never fully recovered. Finding some difficulty in getting his release from the army he wrote his wife, who was then teaching school at Collinsville, Ill. (near St. Louis), and she made a special trip to Washington in his behalf to interview President Lincoln. She was successful in seeing the President

and in gaining the object of her mission. Immediately on being released from the service he went to Collinsville.

Here for five years he taught school and after that farmed for ten years, when he established the Hotel Beidler at Collinsville. At the same time he preached occasionally, although he was not able to do this often, nor was he able to study on account of the disability contracted in the army and for which he received a pension.

On October 21, 1852, Mr. Beidler was married to Miss Angeline Penney, a daughter of William B. Penney, a descendant of a North Carolina family which had settled near Collinsville at an early day. Before her marriage Mrs. Beidler had been a teacher at Cape Girardeau, Mo. No children were born to them, although they raised an adopted daughter.

Mr. Beidler died of apoplexy at his home at Collinsville on November 20, 1904, and is buried in the Glenwood cemetery of that place. His widow survives.

[Edwardsville, Ill., *Intelligencer*, Jan. 4, 1906; Mrs. A. P. Beidler; Rev. F. P. Beidler; Prof. Henry Boers.]

1848.

Charles Augustus MAYER, Esq., A. M., LL. D., son of the Rev. Jacob and Margaretta (Tate) Mayer, was born at Shrewsbury, York county, Pa., December 15, 1830. His father was a prominent minister in the Reformed Church, who later took an active part in the establishment of Marshall College at Mercersburg. Mr. Mayer's boyhood days were passed at Chambersburg, Pa., where he prepared for college in the local academy under the care of Professor W. Y. Davis, entering the Sophomore class of Marshall College in 1845. He was a member of the Goethean Literary Society and was graduated with his class in 1848.

After his graduation he took up the study of medicine in one of the medical colleges in Philadelphia, continuing

in this nearly two years, when he determined to follow the profession of law. Accordingly in January, 1852, he removed to Lock Haven, Clinton county Pa., where he began the study of law in the office of White and Quiggle. Two years later, in 1854, he was admitted to the Clinton County Bar. In 1856 he was elected District Attorney of this county, serving three years. His work in this office established his legal reputation.

After the completion of his term as District Attorney he continued in regular practice until his election, in 1868, as President Judge of the 25th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Centre, Clearfield, and Clinton. This election was the result of a long contest, first to secure the nomination of the Democratic party (each county presenting a candidate), and finally to defeat his Republican opponent. In 1878 he was re-elected for another term of ten years, and again in 1888 and in 1898, when he was twice signally honored by being nominated by both Democratic and Republican parties. In 1883 his district was changed to include the counties of Clinton, Cameron, and Elk. Had he lived until January, 1907, Judge Mayer would have concluded his 38th consecutive year on the bench—one of the longest continued judicial tenures ever known in Pennsylvania.

From the foundation of the Central State Normal School at Lock Haven, Judge Mayer was the president of its Board of Trustees, a period of some thirty years. He was also the oldest director, and sole survivor of the original board, of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company.

The degree of A. M. he received "in course." The honorary degree of LL. D., was conferred upon him by Franklin and Marshall in 1902.

Judge Mayer belonged to the order of Free and Accepted Masons. He was also a Knight Templar.

On January 2, 1861, he was married at Lock Haven to Miss Helen McCormick, daughter of Mr. Saul McCormick,

of that city. Two children were born to them: Mary B., wife of Col. James B. Coryell, of Germantown, Pa., and Helen C., unmarried. Mrs. Mayer died February 16, 1893.

Judge Mayer died at the Germantown Hospital, following an operation for enlargement and disease of the prostate gland, on May 18, 1906. He was buried in the Highland cemetery at Lock Haven.

[Report of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, 1906; James C. Quiggle.]

1855.

Rev. Franklin Jacob Fogel SCHANTZ, A. M., D. D., son of Jacob and Sarah (Fogel) Schantz, was born at Schantz's Mill, Upper Macungie township, Lehigh county, Pa., on January 8, 1836. His parents were of German ancestry and he was the fifth child in a family of six, two sons and four daughters. His early education was obtained in public and private schools near his home, and afterwards he fitted for college in the Allentown Seminary (now Muhlenberg College), 1848-1850, and the Allentown Collegiate Institute, 1850-1853. In 1853 he entered Franklin and Marshall College as a Junior, became a member of the Goethean Literary Society, and two years later was graduated with his class.

After his graduation from college he entered the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1857. On September 28 of this year he was licensed to preach by the Western Pennsylvania Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Carlisle, Pa., and on June 3, 1858, he was ordained by the German Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania, at Easton, Pa. From October, 1857, to January, 1861, he was pastor of Trinity church, at Reading, Pa., and from 1861 to 1866 he had charge of the Catasauqua parish in the same State. During his last year at Catasauqua he was also assistant agent for the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, from November 5, 1865, to September 30, 1866, when

he became general agent, continuing in this latter position until June 30, 1867.

In July, 1867, he became pastor of Friedens Evangelical Lutheran church, Myerstown, Pa., and the Lutheran congregation at Mt. Ætna, continuing as pastor of these two congregations until his death. In addition he was pastor of Zion's Lutheran church at Jonestown, Pa., from July, 1867, to December, 1881, and from 1876 to 1879 he also served as pastor of Emanuel's Lutheran church at Brickerville, Pa.

During the years of his long service at Myerstown, Dr. Schantz was called upon to serve in many of the most prominent positions in the gift of his denomination. In its service he travelled all over the country and thus became one of its best known ministers. He was secretary (1861) and president (1869-1871) of the Third, now Reading, Conference; president of the Fourth, now Lancaster, Conference (1872-1876); member (from 1869) and secretary (from 1879) of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Ministerium; trustee of the Orphan's Home at Germantown, Pa., from 1872 to 1875; one of the founders of Muhlenberg College in 1867, and continuously one of its trustees; visitor to Tipton Orphan's Home; delegate to the General Council since 1874; member of the English Home Mission Committee of the General Council continuously from 1882; etc. He also served on numerous committees of the Ministerium. At the meeting of the Ministerium at Allentown, in May, 1901, he was elected president, and re-elected at its meetings at Easton, in 1902, and in Philadelphia in 1903.

Dr. Schantz took a great interest in church and local history, especially as related to Eastern Pennsylvania. His studies and researches led to the publication, in pamphlet form, of a number of congregational histories. Among the more notable ones may be mentioned the following: "The Sesqui-Centennial Discourse, Christ's Evangelical Lutheran

Church, near Stouchsburg," 1893; "The Sesqui-Centennial Sermon, Jordan Evangelical Lutheran Church, Lehigh County," 1894; "The Historical Discourse at the 155th Anniversary of Jerusalem Church, Lehigh County," 1896; "Historical Address at the Centennial of the Third Church Building of Christ's German Lutheran Congregation, Berks County," 1898; "History of Brickerville Congregation," read before the Lancaster County Historical Society, 1898, and published in its Proceedings.

Other historical papers which he published include the following: "Semi-Centennial Celebration of the Historical Origin of Muhlenberg College," June 23, 1898; "The Domestic Life and Characteristics of the Pennsylvania German Pioneer: a Narrative and Critical History," prepared at the request of the Pennsylvania German Society and published in its Proceedings, 1900; "County Historical Societies," read at the first meeting of the Lebanon County Historical Society, Lebanon, Pa., February, 1898, and "Myerstown: its Men and Events of the Past," read before the same society, December 28, 1906. Of this latter organization Dr. Schantz was one of the founders, and at the time of his death president. He was also one of the founders of the Pennsylvania German Society, and during 1899-1900 was its president. For many years he served on the executive committee of this organization.

His degree of A. M. was conferred upon him "in course." The honorary degree of D. D. he received in 1894 from Augustana College, at Rock Island, Ill.

Dr. Schantz was a man of fine social nature, genial, energetic, and greatly beloved in the town in which he lived, as well as throughout his church. He was in constant demand as a lecturer on church and historical subjects, and contributed many articles on such topics to church papers and newspapers. At the time of his death he was making preparations and looking forward with much interest to the celebration of the 50th anniversary of his ordination and the 40th of his pastorate at Myerstown.

On April 29, 1858, he was married to Miss Cordelia S. Saeger, daughter of Charles and Eliza (Eckert) Saeger, of Allentown. Six children were born to them, three sons and three daughters. Two sons and a daughter died prior to Mrs. Schantz, whose death occurred on June 26, 1889.

Although in failing health for more than a year, his death was sudden and unexpected. He had been about as usual and was completing preparations for his sermon the next day, when he was seized with a violent coughing spell. His death, resulting from heart disease, followed in a few minutes, on Saturday night, January 19, 1907. He was buried in the family lot in Union cemetery, at Allentown. His three surviving children are Mary L., wife of John P. Spangler, of Philadelphia; Mrs. W. Stanton Haak, of Lebanon; and Dr. Henry F. Schantz, of Reading.

[Lancaster New Era (S. W.) Jan. 23, 1907; Lancaster Intelligencer (S. W.), Jan. 23, 1907; Lebanon Report, Jan. 21, 1907 (Portrait); Rev. Henry Mosser.]

1857.

George Markle STENGER, Esq., son of Peter and Christina (Shearer) Stenger, and brother of William S. Stenger, Esq. (1858), was born at Fort Loudon, Franklin county, Pa., July 1, 1837. He received his preliminary education in the schools of that village and in the Preparatory Department of Marshall College, conducted by Rev. Clement Z. Weiser (1850) and Rev. Samuel G. Wagner (1850), at Mercersburg, Pa. He entered the Freshman class of Franklin and Marshall College in 1854, in the last session of the college year, and graduated in July, 1857, he and John A. Peters having the highest grade and dividing the highest honor, the Marshall oration. Mr. Stenger was a member of the Goethean Literary Society.

Immediately after graduation he began the study of law in the office of Reilly and Sharpe at Chambersburg, Pa., and was admitted to that Bar, August 15, 1859. He con-

tinued the practice of law there for about five years and then engaged in the retail merchandise business in the same borough, but he tired of that and in 1869 moved to Fort Loudon, where he lived the remainder of his life, farming, surveying, and acting as counsellor for all who sought his advice, but never appearing in the courts. At times he held different township offices.

On December 25, 1862, he married Miss Charlotte Hassler, of Fort Loudon, who survives him. No children were born to them. He was a member of the Reformed church. After an illness of five months, he died March 10, 1907, and was buried in Stenger's Hill cemetery at Fort Loudon.

[Chambersburg Public Opinion, March 11, 1907; College Student, May, 1907. 27:270; W. S. Stenger, Esq.]

1858.

Abner Keely STAUFFER, Esq., son of John and Elizabeth (Keely) Stauffer, was born at Boyertown, Pa., on October 11, 1836. His father was a member of the State legislature for three successive terms, beginning in 1829, and afterwards served as associate judge of Berks county, Pa., from 1840 to 1850. He was also the discoverer and patron of Peter F. Rothermel, the painter of "The Battle of Gettysburg" in the Capitol at Washington.

Mr. Stauffer received his preliminary education at Mt. Pleasant Seminary at Boyertown (an institution organized by his father in 1850), and entered the Sophomore class of Franklin and Marshall in 1855, graduating with his class three years later. At college he was a member of the Diognothian Literary Society.

After his graduation he was principal of the Boyertown Public Schools for a year. He then went to Reading, Pa., where he took up the study of law in the office of John S. Richards. On April 15, 1861—the day that President Lin-

coln issued his first call for troops—he was admitted to the Berks county Bar, where he continued the practice of his profession until his death, except for the years that he served in the Civil War.

He enlisted in Company C, 42d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, on June 28, 1863, and was mustered out of the service at the close of the war.

In politics Mr. Stauffer was a Republican. In 1867 he was nominated for the State Senate on the ticket of that party, but was defeated, although he carried the city of Reading by a good majority. In 1869 he was elected to the Common Council of Reading and was again elected in 1873 and 1881. During 1873 he served as president of that body. His influence in the Council is indicated by the fact that while he was a member, the first electric lighting company of his city in seeking a franchise and also the Pennsylvania Railroad in endeavoring to enter the city, both sought to secure him as their counsel with annual retainers—propositions which he indignantly refused.

His interest in public affairs, however, was not dependent on his holding office. For six years he fought to free the Schuylkill bridges from toll, and succeeded in 1883. For this service the Council voted him a resolution of thanks on behalf of the city. He unearthed the law which restored to the city the old parade ground, now Penn's Common, taking it from the Agricultural Society which had been holding it. He was active in having removed from Penn Square the old market sheds and having public market houses built in various parts of the city. This movement he initiated in 1871. In 1872 he was elected a director of the Reading Public Library, and served on this board continuously up to the time of his death, contributing to its interests much of his time and efforts.

For many years Mr. Stauffer was active in the affairs of local building and loan associations, helping many working men through them to secure homes. He financed these or-

ganizations through two panics without the loss of a dollar to the shareholders. In 1874, with his brother-in-law, de Benneville Randolph Keim, he became a pioneer in the suburban development of the city, in the Hill Road district.

Mr. Stauffer was twice married. On September 25, 1860, he was married to Miss Emma L. Ranninger of Lancaster, Pa. Two children were born to them, Ella Salina and Edgar Emlen, both dying in infancy. Mrs. Stauffer died on March 29, 1865. On December 15, 1870, he married Mrs. Mary High Mills, widow of William Wirt Mills of Dubuque, Iowa, and daughter of John H. and Martha Elizabeth Randolph Keim of Reading. Mrs. Stauffer died August 2, 1891. Four children were born to them, all of whom survive: John Keim (Yale, 1895), Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* and associate correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*; Anna Keim (National Park Seminary, Forest Glen, Md.); Mary Virginia (National Park Seminary, 1899); and Frederick Randolph, Esq. (Yale, 1903), who was associated with his father in the practice of law. The three younger children reside in Reading.

While yet a boy, Mr. Stauffer joined the Reformed church at Boyertown, and on his coming to Reading became a member of the Second Reformed church. After his second marriage he united with the Episcopal church, of which his wife was a member. He was one of the founders and the first treasurer of St. Luke's Episcopal church and St. Mary's Episcopal church and a vestryman of Christ Episcopal church. He was a charter member of St. Johns lodge, No. 435, F. and A. M., and one of the founders of Reading Commandery, No. 42, Knights Templar.

Mr. Stauffer died at his home in Reading after a brief illness of pneumonia on November 4, 1906. He was buried in the Charles Evans cemetery of that city.

[Reading Eagle, Nov. 4, 1906; Rev. H. H. Ranck; Randolph Stauffer, Esq.]

1859.

Rev. Robert Jenkins NEVIN, A. M., D. D., LL. D., son of the Rev. Dr. John W. (formerly president of Franklin and Marshall) and Martha (Jenkins) Nevin, was born November 24, 1839, in Allegheny, Pa. He spent his youth at Mercersburg, Pa., and there prepared for college, entering the Sophomore class of Franklin and Marshall in 1856. He was graduated with the highest honor in 1859, when he delivered the Marshall oration on "Chief Justice Marshall." He was a member of the Diognothian Literary Society. In 1868 he was elected president of the Alumni Association.

After his graduation he taught Greek in the classical church school of the Rev. Dr. Houghton in New York (afterwards famous as "The Little Church Around the Corner"), and in 1861-1862 he was tutor in Greek in Franklin and Marshall. On August 11, 1862, he entered the military service as Second Lieutenant of Company C, 122d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, then became First Lieutenant, serving in this capacity until the company was mustered out on May 15, 1863. Later as Captain he organized Independent Battery I, Pennsylvania Artillery (generally known as "Nevin's battery"), enlisting in the six months' service from June 30, 1863, to January 26, 1864, after which he continued in the three years' service until mustered out with his battery on June 23, 1865. He closed his military career with the rank of Brevet Major, commanding the Central Brigade in front of the defences at Washington, D. C.

Returning from the army he at once began the study of theology in the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, Pa., and continued it in the General Theological Seminary in New York City. In 1867 he was ordained a deacon at West Chester, Pa., and soon afterwards went to Rome, Italy, for the benefit of his health. While there he preached his first sermon in the American

Chapel, of which he had temporary charge for about six months. Returning home, he was ordained to the priesthood in Bethlehem, Pa., in 1868, and there served the Church of the Nativity until October, 1869, when, a vacancy occurring in Rome, he took pastoral charge of "St. Paul's Within the Walls," as it was later called, which he served with unvarying faithfulness for thirty-seven years—to the end of his life.

Soon after his taking up the work at St. Paul's he set about obtaining funds for the present building, which was begun in 1870 and finished six years later, the first Protestant church in the city of Rome, and as such attracting attention throughout the Christian world. Considerable international diplomacy was necessary before the Vatican gave its consent to the building of this church, and even then for the first few years his life was in danger from religious fanatics. This Gothic structure is much admired. Its chief attraction, however, for art lovers consists in the mosaics in the apse designed by Sir Edward Burne-Jones. In a volume entitled "St. Paul's Within the Walls" (New York, D. Appleton and Company, 1878) he gave a detailed history of the congregation and its work to that date. The hospital adjoining the church was the asylum for every American in distress.

In 1884, Dr. Nevin delivered a course of six lectures to the students in the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass., on "The Claims of Rome," which received much favorable comment. At various times he published pamphlets on Old Catholic Reform and Church Unity. His earliest published volume was "Reunion Conference at Bonn" (New York, Thomas Whittaker, 1875).

He represented the Scottish and the American Churches in the Old Catholic movement in Germany, France, Switzerland and Italy, and was president of the standing committee of American Churches in Europe, serving as its delegate to conventions in the United States on many oc-

casions. He was also the commissary for Bishop Potter in starting the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York, and selected the present site for that building.

Dr. Nevin's place in the ecclesiastical life of Rome was unique. He was one of the best known Americans in Europe. His strong personality, his great leadership, and his genial, social disposition were notable. He was one of the very few American members of the famous Athenaeum Club of London. He was also a member of the Century Club and of the Art Club, both of New York, and of the Loyal Legion.

It may seem strange, but this loyal churchman, so successful in all his ecclesiastical work, always looked back with peculiar interest to the service which he rendered his country during the Civil War. In a letter written from Rome in May, 1899, he said: "I have built up a plant here worth half a million dollars; but somehow I feel as if what I deserved best in was my service in 1861 to 1865 along the Potomac."

In 1862 he received from his Alma Mater the degree of Master of Arts, "in course"; in 1874 from Union College the degree of Doctor of Divinity; and in 1887 from Hobart College the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Perhaps few men in recent times have enjoyed such a large acquaintance and friendship with notable people. Churchmen, statesmen, artists, men of letters, from all parts of the world, were included in his circle of friends and either entertained him with their hospitality or were entertained by him. Among these may be mentioned Emperor William of Germany, Paul Kruger, Cecil Rhodes, Mr. Gladstone, President Diaz of Mexico, and President Roosevelt.

An interesting fact in connection with his many years of diversified interests is that he crossed the ocean nearly ninety times.

As he gave himself without reserve to the severe activi-

ties of life, so he enjoyed the hardships of a somewhat severe recreation. He was an enthusiastic sportsman no less than a scholar, and he hunted big game in Africa, India, China, Japan, Manchuria, Siberia, Mexico, and in company with President Roosevelt in the Rocky Mountains of the United States. He had thrillingly dangerous hunting experiences in South Africa with Cecil Rhodes and President Paul Kruger.

His end came in a hunting trip in Mexico. After an accident in Chicago (the breaking of several ribs which would not knit), he went to a hunting camp in Guerrero, Mexico. There he was badly bitten and stung by insects, which brought on blood poisoning; and this, coupled with an attack of grippe which his enfeebled condition could not resist, brought on heart failure. He died at the hotel in Mexico City, September 20, 1906. He was unmarried.

His body was brought to Lancaster, Pa., the home of his sister, Miss Alice Nevin, and funeral services were held in St. James Episcopal church of that city. He was buried with the honors of war in the National cemetery at Arlington, Va., the troops from Fort Meyer serving as the firing squad. When the casket was lowered a volley was fired, a bugler (the bugler of the "Nevin Battery") sounded taps, and the soldier-sportsman-scholar was at rest.

[Bates, Pa. Vols. 4:59, 5:912, 915; College Student, Nov., 1906. 27:70; F. & M. Weekly, Oct. 3, 1906; Lancaster Examiner (S. W.), New Era (S. W.), and Intelligencer (S. W.), Sept. 22, 1906, and New Era, Oct. 3, 1906; New York Evening Post, Sept. 21, 1906; Reformed Church Messenger, Sept. 27, 1906; Who's Who in America, 1906-1907; Rev. A. C. Whitmer.]

Samuel TRANSEAU, A. M., Ph. D., son of William and Elizabeth (Schnaeble) Transeau, was born in Northampton county, Pa. (four miles from Easton), on October 1, 1836. His ancestors were Huguenots, who, fleeing from Lorraine, settled in the Palatinate, and in 1730 came to America.

Mr. Transeau's boyhood was spent on his father's farm. In 1853 the family moved to Lycoming county, Pa., and from 1853 to 1856 he prepared for college at the Academy at McEwensville, Pa. In the latter year he entered the Sophomore class of Franklin and Marshall, became an active member of the Goethean Literary Society, and was graduated in 1859. The subject of his graduation oration was "The Almighty Dollar."

On completing his course at college he spent two years in the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, Pa., expecting to fit himself for the ministry in the Reformed Church, but at the end of that period he remained at home for nearly a year, and then taught school three months at Dewart, Pa., nearby. In May, 1862, he was licensed to preach by the East Susquehanna Classis, and in August following became assistant to the Rev. William Goodrich (1851), who was pastor of the Bloomsburg charge in Columbia county, where he served about eight months, although he was never ordained.

From April, 1863, to September, 1864, Mr. Transeau taught a select school at Shickshinny, Pa., after which, until the summer of 1865, he taught a public school in Easton. During the three years following he taught Latin and Greek in the Maxatawny Academy, at Kutztown, Pa., under Professor H. R. Nicks (1858), and in the Keystone State Normal School which grew out of it. In the fall of 1868 he moved to Hazleton, Pa., where he taught one year in the high school.

He had now fully determined to make teaching his life work. In June, 1869, he moved to Williamsport, Pa., where for four years he was principal of the Franklin building. During this period he organized the high school, of which he was the principal from 1873 to 1875, when he was elected City Superintendent of Schools, a position to which he was unanimously re-elected without opposition and without a competitor for twenty-one years. His school duties re-

ceived his undivided attention, and under his administration, the number of school rooms grew from 54 to 106. The appreciation of his work is perhaps best shown by the naming of a new school building in his honor in 1897, soon after he withdrew from the work of the superintendency.

During the last ten years of his life, yielding to the request of friends, he conducted a small preparatory school. For several years he was treasurer of the Pennsylvania Association of Public School Superintendents. For five years he was president of the West Branch Building Association, and for three years a director in the local school board.

He was a man of scholarly tastes and large reading over a wide range of subjects. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him "in course" in 1862, and in 1890 the honorary degree of Ph. D. by Franklin and Marshall.

On August 1, 1867, he was married to Miss Martha E. Zimmerman, daughter of David and Sarah Zimmerman, of Monterey, Berks county, Pa. Three children were born to them: Laura E., who died in infancy; Minnie P., now Mrs. Joseph L. Thiel, of Williamsport; and Edgar Nelson (1897; Ph. D., University of Michigan, 1904), of Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N. Y.

Dr. Transeau died after a brief illness of diabetes and resultant gangrene, at his home in Williamsport, on April 30, 1907. He was buried in the Wildwood cemetery of that place.

[Rev. A. C. Whitmer.]

1862.

Rev. Darius William GERHARD, A. M., D. D., second child and eldest son of the Rev. William T. and Elizabeth (Seibert) Gerhard, was born at Mt. Pleasant, Bucks county, Pa., March 21, 1838. His great-great-grandfather, Frederick Gerhard, was a master wheelwright who had emigrated from Longenselbold, Hesse Cassel, Germany, in

1737 and settled in Berks county, where he followed his trade and also that of farming. His father was a well-known clergyman in the Reformed Church. His mother was the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Seibert of Richland, Lebanon county, Pa. They had a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters, all the sons being graduates of Franklin and Marshall. The brothers of Darius were Jerome Zwingli (1864), deceased; Calvin Seibert (1865), deceased; Jacob Alfred (1871), deceased; and Milton U. (1871), living.

When the subject of this sketch was six weeks old his parents moved to Cherryville, Northampton county, Pa., where the family remained six years, and then returned to Bucks county, to Durham. He was educated in the common schools of Durham township, after which he taught in the public schools, finishing his first term when he was eighteen years old. The following year he taught his home school, which he had formerly attended, and had his four younger brothers as pupils. His preparation for college was completed in eight months at Allentown Seminary (now Muhlenberg College), and he entered the Freshman class of Franklin and Marshall in 1858, when he became a member of the Goethean Literary Society. The following year his parents moved to Lancaster so as to be near the College for the education of the sons. In 1862 he was graduated with honor, delivering the German oration. The degree of A. M. he received "in course," in 1865. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the College in 1904.

On August 11, 1862, he enlisted for nine months' service as a private in Company I, 135th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out of the service with his company on May 24, 1863. With his regiment he was present and on duty at the battle of Chancellorsville, but most of the time he was detailed as company clerk and for five months served as a clerk in the

Forrest Hall Military Prison, at Georgetown, D. C. In late years he was chaplain of George H. Thomas, Post 84, of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Lancaster.

In 1863, at the expiration of his military service, by honorable discharge, he entered the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church, at Mercersburg, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1866. While a student in the seminary, beginning March 5, 1865, he served the congregation at McConnellsburg, Pa., as a regular supply, and after his graduation he was ordained as pastor of this charge, June 23, 1866.

In June, 1867, he accepted the pastorate of the New Holland charge, in Lancaster county, Pa., consisting of three congregations, New Holland, Zeltenreich's and Salem church (Heller's). This latter congregation is the oldest of the denomination in the Conestoga valley, its organization dating from 1722. Several years later the congregation at Vogansville was added. After a service of twenty years and six months, this charge was divided, Mr. Gerhard retaining the congregation at Heller's. He then moved his family to Lancaster. In December, 1887, the congregation at Willow Street was added, and in December, 1894, the one at Conestoga Center. In May, 1898, the charge was again divided and again he retained the congregation at Heller's, from this time on serving this one congregation only. It is thus seen that he was pastor of the Salem congregation at Heller's (which he built up into one of the largest country congregations in the Church) consecutively for forty years, short of a few months. A number of times during this period he was elected to several other pastorates, but he declined them all.

During the whole period of his ministry Dr. Gerhard served rural congregations only. He was, however, the spiritual adviser and friend of a much larger following than that of his own charge, or even denomination. No minister was so widely or so favorably known throughout the county.

His position among the "plain people"—the Mennonites, Dunkers, etc., was that of "next friend," for they sent their sons and daughters to him by the hundreds to be married. During his ministry he officiated at 2288 weddings. His kindly, genial nature and his habit of devoting much time to social intercourse in the homes of all classes gave him a strong hold on their affections.

The various organizations and institutions of his church received much of his time and attention, as well as other organizations for the religious and social development of the community. From 1869 to the time of his death he was Stated Clerk of Lancaster Classis, and from 1879 secretary of the general Alumni Association of the College. In recent years the work of this latter organization involved a good deal of labor. He was also secretary and historian of his class and as such published a little biographical volume in 1887 commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of its graduation. Other published works include a history of the four congregations then constituting the New Holland Charge, 1877; "Fifty Years of Lancaster Classis," 1902; and a number of sermons in pamphlet form. He founded and for nineteen years edited the *Pastor's Helper*, a monthly journal devoted to the interests of the Willow Street charge and later, after the division of the charge to Salem Reformed church, at Heller's, Lancaster county, Pa. He also contributed many articles to the *Guardian*, the *Reformed Church Messenger*, and to the local newspapers. He was exceedingly methodical in all his work, had a genius for detail, and had a minute and comprehensive knowledge of local and church history which was of great service.

On a number of occasions he was a delegate to district synods, was president of the Eastern Synod at Reading, Pa., in 1898, and frequently represented his classis at General Synod. In the Lancaster County Sunday School Association he was chairman of the Permanent Sunday School Committee and of the Executive Committee. He also

served as president of the Lancaster County Bible Society, secretary of the Lancaster Ministerial Association, president of the Ministers' Association of the Reformed Church of Lancaster City and County, a director of the Lancaster General Hospital, etc.

On September 12, 1872, he was married to Miss Mary C. Geise, daughter of Jacob H. and Catherine (Lambert) Geise of Reading, Pa. Five children were born to them, and they, together with his widow, survive: Professor Paul Lambert (1894), missionary teacher in North Japan College, Sendai, Japan; Mary E. (Woman's College, Frederick, Md., 1899), missionary teacher in North Japan College, Sendai, Japan; Elizabeth R. and Martha E., at home; and William Seibert (1903), a student in the Theological Seminary, Lancaster.

Although in delicate health for many years, his final illness was only two days. He died on December 23, 1906, death having been caused by shock from over exposure to the weather while in the pursuit of his professional duties. He was buried in the cemetery adjoining Salem church at Heller's, near Mechanicsburg, Lancaster county, Pa.

[Bates, Pa., Vols. 4:310; Lancaster Examiner (S. W.), Dec. 26, 1906; Lancaster Intelligencer (S. W.), Dec. 26, 1906; Lancaster New Era (S. W.), Dec. 26 (Portrait), and 29, 1906, Jan. 2 and 12, 1907; Pastor's Helper, Jan. 1907 (Portrait); Reformed Church Messenger, March 12, 1903 (Portrait), Jan. 3, 1907 (Portrait), and Jan. 17, 1907.]

1864.

Jerome Zwingli GERHARD, A. M., M. D., the fourth child and second son of the Rev. William T. and Elizabeth (Seibert) Gerhard, was born at Cherryville, Northampton county, Pa., November 6, 1842. He was one of five brothers who graduated from Franklin and Marshall, his oldest brother being Darius William (1862), under whose name (in this number of the OBITUARY RECORD) there is given a fuller account of their ancestry.

After attending a country school until he was sixteen he prepared for college in the Lancaster High School and the Preparatory Department of the College. He entered the Freshman class of Franklin and Marshall in 1860 and was graduated with his class four years later. He was a member of the Goethean Literary Society. In 1871 he received his degree of A. M. "in course." In 1882 he was elected one of the vice-presidents of the Alumni Association.

The year of his graduation (1864) he began the study of medicine with Dr. John L. Atlee, the leading physician and surgeon of Lancaster. On March 2, 1865, he enlisted as a private in Company K, 195th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Army of the Shenandoah, chiefly, however, in the capacity of acting division hospital steward. He was honorably discharged in Washington, D. C., on January 31, 1866. He then returned to Lancaster and resumed the study of medicine in the office of his preceptor, until the fall of the same year when he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. On March 13, 1868, he received his degree of M. D. from that institution.

Dr. Gerhard began the practice of his profession in Lancaster, where he met with encouraging success. On February 1, 1870, he became first assistant physician in the State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, Pa., continuing in that position until his unanimous election on January 2, 1881, to the position of superintendent and chief physician, succeeding Dr. John Curwen, whose term expired February 14, 1881. During the first ten years of his connection with this hospital he visited many of the hospitals for the insane both in this country and in Europe, especially those of England and Germany, for the purpose of equipping himself more fully for the successful prosecution of the particular branch of his profession to which he directed the energies of his life.

He remained as the head of this institution until Novem-

ber, 1891, when he resigned to take up the general practice of medicine in Harrisburg. As a matter of fact, however, his work soon developed into that of a specialist on nervous and mental diseases and the treatment of inebriates, building up for himself a large practice. He was particularly successful in the cure of inebriates. Some of these poor slaves of drink he would take into his own house, where besides giving them medical treatment, he gave them a home with the intellectual and moral surroundings which aided materially in curing them of a terrible curse. As a specialist and as one of the best-known physicians of his city he was frequently called on as an expert on insanity, both in private practice and in medico-legal cases.

In spite of his numerous exacting professional duties Dr. Gerhard always found a way to give some of his time to his church and to other organizations. During the years of his practice in Lancaster he was a deacon in the First Reformed church of that city. At Harrisburg he was a member of the Dauphin County Medical Society, of which he served as president; the Harrisburg Academy of Medicine, of which he was a charter member and in which he held the offices respectively of trustee, treasurer, vice-president, and president; Pennsylvania State Medical Society, American Medical Association; American Academy of Medicine; a member of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church; of the Board of Managers of Bethany Orphans' Home at Womelsdorf; the Grand Army of the Republic; and the Harrisburg Board of Trade. For many years he was a leading elder of Salem Reformed church at Harrisburg, and at the time of his death president of the consistory.

On April 26, 1881, Dr. Gerhard was married to Miss Mary S. Hill, daughter of George Hill, Esq., of Sunbury, Pa. Two children were born to them, who, together with their mother, survive: Elizabeth Hill (Bryn Mawr College, 1904), and Alice Hill (Bryn Mawr College, 1907).

He died, after a brief illness of congestion of the brain, following a cold, on November 20, 1906. He was buried in Greenwood cemetery, Lancaster.

[Bates, Pa. Vols. 5:433; Harrisburg Patriot, Nov. 21, 1906; Lancaster Intelligencer (S. W.), Nov. 21, 1906; Lancaster New Era (S. W.), Nov. 21, 1906; The Pastor's Helper, Lancaster, Dec. 1906; Reformed Church Messenger, Dec. 6, 1906 (Portrait); Rev. D. W. Gerhard.]

1880.

Rev. Alfred Pierce HORN, A. M., son of Thomas and Maria (Horn) Horn, was born in Mahoning township, Carbon county, Pa., on December 26, 1852. He received his early education in the public schools of his native county, and subsequently taught for several terms in those of an adjoining district in Schuylkill county. He was received into the communicant fellowship of the Reformed church at Weissport, Pa., on April 10, 1870, under the ministry of the Rev. Abraham R. Bartholomew.

Five years later (1875) he entered Palatinate College at Myerstown, Pa., where during the three following years he gave much attention to the study of instrumental music, became a teacher of vocal music, and was graduated from the Department of Music in the spring of 1878. In the fall of the same year he became a member of the Junior class in Franklin and Marshall College, and of the Goethean Literary Society. He was graduated with his class in 1880, and as one of the honor men delivered the German oration at commencement. At the opening of the Seminary in the September following, he began his theological studies at Lancaster, completing the prescribed course of three years in May, 1883. Meanwhile for a year or more he was one of the College tutors, having charge of Harbaugh Hall, and at the same time gave instruction to private pupils on the piano.

Shortly after leaving the Theological Seminary he was

examined and licensed to preach the gospel by Lehigh Classis of the Eastern Synod. In October, 1883, having accepted a call to Grace charge, within the bounds of North Carolina Classis, he was ordained to the ministry at the annual meeting of the Potomac Synod, held at Newton, N. C., the Rev. E. R. Eschbach, D. D. (1859), Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier (1861), and Rev. A. S. Weber, D. D. (1880), being the committee on ordination. The following year he was called to the Summit Hill charge in his native county. He began his second pastorate on December 7, 1884, and ended it on November 3, 1893. During the eight years of his ministry in this charge, he organized a new congregation in the neighboring town of Lansford, and had the satisfaction of seeing a large success attending his labors. Immediately after leaving Summit Hill he began the work in the Springfield charge, consisting of three congregations in Tohickon Classis, near Hellertown, Pa., in which he labored faithfully and acceptably up to the time of his last sickness. During this pastorate of more than fourteen years, Mr. Horn's fine talents and large attainments won for him hosts of warmest friends in and out of his particular congregations.

On January 8, 1884, Mr. Horn was married to Miss Katie Fide Carpenter, of Barnesville, Schuylkill county, Pa. Three children were born to them: Lulu Carpenter and Helen Carpenter, who survive with their mother, and Frank Le Roy, who died in infancy.

Several weeks prior to his death he attended the funeral of a relative at Lehighton, Pa., and while there was stricken with typhoid fever in the home of an older brother, Dr. Charles Horn. The fever itself had run its course and confident hopes for his recovery were entertained both by his physicians and family. But the end came as suddenly as it was unexpected, from heart failure. He died on August 7, 1906, and was buried in the beautiful Gnaden Hütten cemetery on the outskirts of Lehighton among his own kindred

on the hill-side overlooking the valley in which he was born and in which he had spent the earlier years of his life. At his funeral, in addition to the services of the Church, the ceremony of the Masons, of which order he had been a member, was read by the body of representatives present from local and other lodges.

[Reformed Church Messenger, Aug. 16, 30 (Portrait), and Sept. 6, 1906; Miss Lulu Horn; Howard Seebold, Esq.; and Rev. A. S. Weber.]

1883.

Charles Daniel MOYER, LL. B., A. M., son of Philip B. and Sarah S. (Hilbish) Moyer, was born at Freeburg, Pa., October 26, 1862. He received his early education at the Freeburg Academy and entered the Freshman class of Franklin and Marshall in 1879, graduating with his class four years later. He was a member of the Diognothian Literary Society.

Before entering college he taught in the public schools of Freeburg, and immediately after his graduation he again took up teaching, becoming principal of the High School at De Witt, Iowa. In September, 1885, he became superintendent of the schools at Waterloo, Iowa, but afterwards took up the study of law in Columbia University, New York, from which he was graduated, in 1887, with the title of Bachelor of Laws. The degree of A. M. he received from Franklin and Marshall "in course" in 1887.

After receiving his degree at Columbia he began the practice of law in Minneapolis, Minn., continuing there until 1891. He then moved to Chicago, where he practiced his profession until January 1, 1896, when he became secretary, treasurer, and director of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway, and director of the Peoria and Pekin Union Railway, serving in these three capacities until November, 1898. On January 2, 1899, he became secretary of the Chicago Junction Railway Company, and on January 17,

1900, treasurer also. On this same date he became secretary and treasurer of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company. He served these two companies in these two capacities up to the time of his death.

Mr. Moyer was a member of the Royal League (for two years a member of the supreme council), and of the Pistakee Yacht Club, in which he was also a director.

He died at the Lakeside Hospital, Chicago, on December 17, 1906, death being caused by general peritonitis, following an operation for appendicitis. His funeral was held in the chapel of St. Ambrose Roman Catholic church, of which he was a member, and he was buried in Mount Olivet cemetery, near Chicago.

On October 30, 1890, Mr. Moyer was married at Milwaukee, Wis., to Miss Francesca Guthrie, the grand opera singer, daughter of George Whitney and Emma Gosson Guthrie of New York. Two of the three children born to them, together with their mother, survive: Francesca Guthrie and William Guthrie.

[Chicago newspaper, Dec. 18, 1906 (Portrait); Freeburg Courier, Jan. 4, 1907; Miss Anna J. Moyer; Mrs. F. G. Moyer.]

1890.

Rev. Lewis Theodore LAMPÉ, A. M., son of J. Henry and Elizabeth M. (Ross) Lampé, was born at Frederick, Md., on July 3, 1866. From early youth it was his desire (as well as that of his parents) to become a minister. His preparation for college was received at Frederick Academy and afterwards at Mercersburg Academy. He entered Franklin and Marshall as a Freshman in 1886, became a member of the Goethean Literary Society and the Delta Tau Delta fraternity, and graduated with his class in 1890. In the fall of the same year he entered the Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1893. During the three years he was in the Seminary he was the College tutor in charge of Harbaugh Hall.

On May 16, 1893, he was licensed to preach by Maryland Classis, under whose care he was a student, and on July 16 was ordained and installed as pastor of Beam's charge in Somerset county, Pa., by Somerset Classis of the Pittsburg Synod of the Reformed Church. After three years' successful work in this charge he resigned to seek a warmer and less rigid climate. On May 15, 1896, he entered upon his duties as pastor of the charge at Lovettsville, Va. Here he built a new church and otherwise strengthened the congregation, which continued to flourish under his care until he was obliged to give up his work on account of pulmonary tuberculosis, in May, 1904, when he entered the City Hospital at Frederick for treatment.

The hospital treatment proving successful, he was advised to seek a higher altitude and a drier climate. Accordingly he located at Somerset, Pa., where he continued to improve in health and strength to such an extent that after a year he accepted the position of cashier of the First National bank at Garrett, Pa. This, however, was too great a tax upon his weakened body; so he went to Phoenix, Arizona, for recuperation and possible improvement. The climate and the saline waters of Phoenix did not agree with him, and after a few months he returned to his father's home at Frederick. After some improvement he returned to Somerset, where for a while he was hopeful of again being able to take up some helpful work. A severe cold, however, developed into pneumonia, the immediate cause of his death, which took place December 25, 1906. His body was removed to Frederick, where he was buried in Mt. Olivet cemetery.

Mr. Lampé was a member of Freedom Lodge of Masons at Lovettsville, of the Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Washington, D. C., and Jacques De Molay Commandery, Knights Templar, Winchester, Va. His degree of A. M. was received in 1893 from Franklin and Marshall "in course."

While pastor at Lovettsville, he served as president of

Virginia Classis and served repeatedly as a delegate to Potomac Synod and to General Synod.

On June 6, 1894, Mr. Lampé was married at Lancaster, Pa., to Miss Frances M. Griffiths, daughter of Frank and Josephine Griffiths, of that city. Five children were born to them. Of these Montgomery Lewis and Frances Pennington survive, together with their mother, and are living in Lancaster.

[Lancaster New Era (S. W.), Jan. 2, 1907; Reformed Church Messenger, Jan. 17, 1907 (Portrait); Rev. S. S. Miller.]

Rev. George Elias LIMBERT, A. M., son of Henry Jackson and Caroline (Long) Limbert, was born at Madisonburg, Centre county, Pa., December 30, 1865. His father was a carpenter by trade, but a farmer by choice. He attended the schools of his native mountain village and early showed a talent for oratorical efforts. In 1884 he attended the Spring Mills Academy, fitting himself for a teacher in the public schools. Afterwards he taught one year each in the schools of Madisonburg and the borough of Millheim.

His preparation for college was completed at the Spring Mills Academy, where he started in with a class expecting to enter the Freshman class. He, however, completed two years' work in one and entered the Sophomore class of Franklin and Marshall in 1887. He was a member of the Goethean Literary Society and while in college was very active in its affairs and in the affairs of the college Y. M. C. A. His society frequently elected him to positions of honor and trust and a number of times he was sent to represent his fellow-students at religious conventions. In 1890 he was graduated with the honor of Valedictorian and three years later he completed his course at the Theological Seminary, which he had entered after his graduation from college. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him "in course."

Early in 1893 he was licensed to preach the gospel by West Susquehanna Classis, and immediately was dismissed to St. Paul's Classis, of the Pittsburg Synod of the Reformed Church in order that he might be ordained as pastor of Mercer mission, afterwards becoming the Grove City charge, in Mercer county, Pa. Here he labored seven years at an annual salary of \$650 (out of which he paid house rent and horse hire), organized a new congregation, and built a church building in Grove City. In 1900 he accepted a call to Danville, Pa., where he remained five years, in the meantime wiping out a debt of ten years' standing and increasing the annual contributions for benevolent purposes of his congregation of 350 members to more than two dollars per member. His last charge was that of Trinity congregation at Altoona, Pa., and during his two years of successful work at this point he also formed the nucleus of a congregation at Hollidaysburg, Pa.

On June 21, 1894, Mr. Limbert was married to Miss Flora Moyer, daughter of Joseph K. and Mary E. Moyer, of Centre Mills, in Centre county. One child was born to them. His widow and the son, Paul Moyer, survive.

Mr. Limbert died after a long illness of diphtheritic paralysis at his home in Altoona on February 25, 1907. He was buried in the Reformed cemetery at Madisonburg, his old home.

[College Student, April, 1907. 27:224; F. and M. Weekly, March 6, 1907; The Helper, Trinity Reformed Church, Altoona, March-April, 1907; Reformed Church Messenger, March 7, 1907 (Portrait).]

1891.

Anson Forney HARROLD, son of Daniel and Louisa (Gress) Harrold, was born at Manor Station, Westmoreland county, Pa., on March 10, 1870. He prepared for college at Greensburg Academy and entered the Sophomore class of Franklin and Marshall in 1888. While at college

he was an active member of the Diognothian Literary Society and of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity; but he was best known for his splendid work on the first football team of the college, which achieved such wonderful success and a national reputation.

After graduating with honor in 1891, he entered the Electrical Department of Princeton University, where he continued his studies for two years. Here he was a member of the University football team.

Immediately after leaving Princeton he connected himself with the Westinghouse Electrical and Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg where, during five years' experience, he acquired a reputation as a designing engineer and expert on the electrical qualities of metals. With this information he became one of the organizers of the Pittsburg Transformer Company, being an active partner as well as its chief designing engineer. He continued in this capacity for three years, after which he organized and became president of the American Transformer Company of Newark, N. J., which, with his skillful management, developed a product that has become well known in every part of the country.

Mr. Harrold retained his interest in athletics throughout his life and up to the time of his final illness he was an ardent golfer and motorist. His splendid physical development indicated the athlete he was. The popularity which he enjoyed during his college days remained with him in his business life, his genial nature endearing him to friends in all parts of the country.

While in business at Newark he resided at East Orange, N. J., where he was a member of the Presbyterian church. He was also a member of the Princeton Alumni Association of the Oranges.

Mr. Harrold was married on September 12, 1893, to Miss Maude Hubley, daughter of Alfred A. and Anna M. Hubley, of Lancaster, Pa. A daughter Elisabeth, their only child, survives, together with Mrs. Harrold.

The last year of his life Mr. Harrold devoted all his time to regaining his health. The summer and fall of 1906 he spent in the Maine woods and the winter at Camden, S. C. He was on his way north to spend a second summer in Maine when he stopped off at Camp Stanley at Barrington, R. I., near his physician, until he should regain some of the strength lost by an attack of the grippe while in the South. He gradually failed, however, and died on April 18, 1907, of tuberculosis of the throat. He was buried in Rosedale cemetery at Orange, N. J.

[W. F. Hubley.]

1895.

Joseph Harvey STOFFLETT, Esq., the youngest son of Joseph and Susanna (Heberling) Stofflett, and brother of the Rev. Sefellen E. Stofflett (1886), was born at Allentown, Pa., March 11, 1872. His father (a builder and contractor) and mother were both of Huguenot descent, in a line that was actively identified with the Reformed Church for generations, a church with which he later in life identified himself. While yet a child his parents moved to Northampton, Pa., where he attended the public schools and early evinced a desire for a professional career—that of law.

He began his regular preparation for college in the Preparatory Department of Muhlenberg College, but completed it at the Hill School at Pottstown, Pa. In the fall of 1891 he entered the Freshman class of Franklin and Marshall, was elected a member of the Goethean Literary Society, and four years later was graduated with his class.

A few months after graduation he registered as a law student in the office of Fred Lewis, Esq., in Allentown, but when Mr. Lewis was elected Mayor of that city he entered the office of Trexler and Jacobs, where he continued until his admission to the Lehigh county bar in the fall of 1898.

In 1899 he was admitted to the bar of Northampton county, after which he took up the practice of his profession in his home town, Northampton. Here he soon built up a very large practice and at the time of his death was solicitor for the borough of Northampton, the School Board, Northampton Building and Loan Association, besides being the counsel for a number of the large industrial plants of his community.

On August 24, 1903, Mr. Stofflett was married to Miss M. Elizabeth Schupp, daughter of Adam Schupp, of Lancaster, Pa. One child, a daughter, Susanne (six months old at the time of her father's death) was born to them.

Mr. Stofflett died at the Allentown Hospital on April 9, 1905, from the effects of an operation for appendicitis. He was buried in the Union cemetery at Northampton.

[Rev. S. E. Stofflett.]

SUMMARY.

This, the eleventh number of the Obituary Record, is the seventh part of the second volume. It contains sketches of the lives of fifteen graduates, thirteen of whom died since the publication of the last number. Another graduate died during the year, but thus far it has been impossible to get the necessary data. Two of these fifteen were graduates of Marshall College and thirteen of Franklin and Marshall. The total number of sketches published in the eleven numbers of the Record is 358, of this number 156 being graduates of Marshall College and 202 of Franklin and Marshall. Eleven of the men included in this year's Record were members of the Goethean Literary Society and four were Diagnothians.

Of these fifteen men fourteen were married and one was unmarried. Two of the married men had no children. To the other twelve thirty-eight children are reported as having been born, or a little over three per father. Twenty-seven children survived their fathers or an average of a little over two per father. Of the children of these men eight are reported as having had a college education either in full or in part. The average age of the fifteen men was fifty-nine years and one month.

Seven of the men were ministers of the gospel, five were lawyers, one a doctor, one an educator, and one an electrician. Two, however, had given up professional work to devote themselves to business enterprises. Five served in the Union army during the Civil War. Fourteen of these men were born in Pennsylvania and one in Maryland. At the time of death eleven were residents of Pennsylvania, two of Illinois, one of New Jersey, and one of Italy.

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OBITUARY RECORD

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The Franklin and Marshall College Alumni Association
LANCASTER, PA.

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE

OBITUARY RECORD

Nos. 12-13

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JUNE, 1908-1909

1842.

Rev. Theodore APPEL, A. M., D. D., seventh son and ninth child in a family of thirteen children, was born at Easton, Pa., April 30, 1823. His parents were Andrew and Elizabeth (Gilmore) Appel, the former of German and the latter of Irish and English descent. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Gilmore Apple (1850), president of the College, 1877-1889, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Henry Apple (1852) were brothers.

When eight years of age Theodore was sent to school, but withdrew at twelve to become a clerk in a store at Easton. While at work he continued his studies, however, being ambitious to go to college, and from 1837 to 1839 he attended the Rev. Dr. John Vandervere's academy at Easton with that object in view. In 1839 he entered the Sophomore class of Marshall College, and three years later was graduated, having the honor of delivering the Latin Salutatory on commencement day, September 28, 1842. He was a member of the Diognothian Literary Society.

After graduation he entered the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, where he was a pupil of John Williamson Nevin and Philip Schaff. While a student in the Seminary he was also tutor in Marshall College, teaching Greek.

On May 20, 1845, on completing his course in the Seminary, he was licensed to preach by Mercersburg Classis at Martinsburg, Pa. On June 8 of the same year he was ordained by Mercersburg Classis at Waynesboro, Pa., as pastor of the Cavetown charge, consisting of four congregations along the South Mountain, from Cavetown, Md., to

Waynesboro. Soon afterwards he organized Harbaugh church, a fifth congregation. In 1847 the charge was divided, Mr. Appel remaining pastor at Cavetown.

In 1850 he moved to Mercersburg to become pastor of the Reformed church at that place, and, at the same time, professor of mathematics and mechanical philosophy in Marshall College, continuing to fill both these positions until the spring of 1853, when Marshall College was moved to Lancaster in the union which resulted in Franklin and Marshall College.

Dr. Appel came to Lancaster with the College, continuing in the professorship he held at Mercersburg in Franklin and Marshall until 1866. From 1866 to 1872 his professorship in the College was that of mathematics, physics and astronomy, and from 1872 to 1877 physics and astronomy. He was also the first librarian of the College, serving in that capacity from 1853 to 1874. The year 1877 closed his active official connection with the College, though unofficially the rest of his life was closely identified with it and its work, for he continued to live within sight of the campus and took an interest in all College affairs to the end. For many years he was the last surviving member of the original faculty of Franklin and Marshall, and excepting tutors he was the last survivor of the faculty of Marshall College.

From 1878 to 1886 he was superintendent of Home Missions under the Tri-Synodic Board. During this period, in 1880, he founded the *Reformed Missionary Herald*, editing it until 1886. From 1875 to 1888 he delivered a series of popular lectures on astronomy throughout the Reformed Church. In 1889 he became the leading editorial writer of the *Reformed Church Messenger*, continuing in this work until 1893.

Almost at its foundation in 1849, Dr. Appel became a contributor to the *Mercersburg Review*, and he was a frequent writer for this periodical under its several names for nearly two generations.

In 1886 he published three books: "Recollections of College Life at Marshall College," a work which must be read by everyone who would understand the genius and spirit not only of Marshall College, but of Franklin and Marshall; "The Beginning of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church," and "Letters to Boys and Girls about the Holy Land and the First Christmas at Bethlehem." In 1889 appeared "The Life and Work of Dr. John W. Nevin," and in 1895 the "Lectures on English Literature of Dr. William M. Nevin." Of the former he was the author and of the latter the editor. Both were published at the instance of the Alumni Association of the College.

Dr. Appel served the College and the Seminary in other capacities than that of professor. From 1851 to 1853 he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Marshall College, serving as secretary of the Board, 1852-1853. From 1851 to 1853, and from 1871 to 1897 he was a member of the Board of Visitors of the Theological Seminary, serving as the secretary of this Board, 1871-1897.

In the affairs of the general Alumni Association he was active for many years. In 1847 he was elected president of the Association, and again in 1851. In 1853 he was elected secretary, 1854 and 1855 recording secretary, 1856 recording and corresponding secretary, 1859 treasurer, and from 1862 to 1884 treasurer.

In the words of one of Dr. Appel's former students, "One of his principal characteristics was his cheerful and hopeful spirit. He saw the bright side of things; he perceived and recognized goodness, and believed in the power of it."

Dr. Appel received the degree of A. M. "in course" from Marshall College, and the honorary degree of D. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1871.

On April 14, 1854, he was married at Baltimore, Md., to Miss Susan Burton Wolff, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Bernard C. Wolff, of that city. Four children were born to them. His wife died in 1900. At the time of his death he was

survived by the following children: Miss Charlotte and Theodore Burton (1889; M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1894), both of Lancaster, and Mary Elizabeth, wife of Theodore W. Nevin, of Pittsburg.

For the last ten years of his life Dr. Appel was not actively engaged, though he kept up his interest in the College and the church in spite of the infirmities of age, from which he suffered considerably during the last five years. He died September 28, 1907, and was buried in Lancaster cemetery.

[Lancaster Examiner (S. W.), Intelligencer (S. W.), New Era (S. W.), Oct. 2, 1907; F. & M. Weekly, Oct. 2, 1907; Reformed Church Messenger, Oct. 3, 17, and 31, 1907 (Portrait); Theodore B. Appel, M. D.]

Rev. George Lewis STALEY, A. M., D. D., son of the Rev. Stephen and Ann Mary (Leiby) Staley, was born at Shepherdstown, Va. (now W. Va.), September 24, 1823. His father was a minister in the Reformed Church and a relative of the Rev. Dr. Lewis Mayer, founder of the Theological Seminary which is now located in Lancaster. He prepared for college under private tutors, with whom he read the entire college course of Latin and Greek, and entered the Sophomore class of Marshall College in 1839, becoming a member of the Goethean Literary Society. He was graduated with his class in 1842. After his graduation he entered the Theological Seminary, then also located at Mercersburg, and completed his course in 1845, when he was licensed to preach by Maryland Classis of the Reformed Church.

In 1846 he was ordained by Maryland Classis as pastor of his first charge, at Burkittsville, Md., where he remained until 1849, when he became pastor of the Third church of Philadelphia, a missionary congregation located in the northern part of that city. This church was afterwards known as the Church of the Apostles, and later on, under another pastorate it disbanded. In 1851 he was president of Philadelphia

Classis. On account of poor health he gave up preaching in 1853 and returned to Maryland, where, in the bounds of Maryland Classis, he spent the rest of his life in the work of higher education.

On his return to Maryland he founded and became principal of the Linwood school for boys in Frederick county, Md., and later of the Barleywood school in the same county. In 1856 he moved to Mt. Washington, Md., a suburb of Baltimore, where he established the Mt. Washington Female Seminary, afterwards known as the Mt. Washington Female College, one of the pioneer institutions in the Reformed Church for the higher education of women. This school had a large patronage from the North and South and flourished until it was broken up by the Civil War. At present the buildings are owned by the Roman Catholic Church, which conducts therein the St. Agnes Academy, a boarding school for girls. In 1864 he established a school for girls at Tyrconnell, in Frederick county, where his family remained until 1884.

Dr. Staley left Tyrconnell to accept the principalship of a Colored Grammar School in Baltimore in 1883. The rest of his active life was devoted to the higher education of the colored race in that city. He advanced the grade of the grammar school until it became the Colored High School in 1888, and he remained as its principal until his retirement from active work in 1902. His work in this school will always be gratefully remembered by the colored people of Baltimore. As a teacher he had the ability to a remarkable degree of impressing his personality upon his pupils, ranking in this respect with the great teachers of his day and generation. His refined taste and judgment, his gentle manners, and the literary quality of his thought and mind made him a most genial and delightful companion.

Although so long engaged in teaching he always retained his deep interest in all the affairs of his church. He was a strong advocate of liturgical worship and had much to do

with the making of the liturgy and the order of worship which was adopted by his denomination. From time to time he was a contributor to the *Reformed Church Messenger* and the *Reformed Quarterly Review*. The policy of establishing missions in large cities received his earnest support, and he was actively identified with the starting of three of these in Baltimore—Trinity (Woodberry), Christ church and St. Stephen's. With the establishment of the latter in 1892 he identified himself with the congregation and remained one of its active members to the end of his life.

In 1848 he was elected president of the general Alumni Association of Marshall College. In 1873 he received the honorary degree of D. D. from Franklin and Marshall. The degree of A. M. he received "in course."

On May 22, 1851, Dr. Staley was married to Miss Hannah Frances Garrott, daughter of Edward and Mary Garrott, of Washington county, Md. Eight children were born to them, four dying in infancy. The four others are the following: Edward Garrott (1876), Baltimore; George Lewis (1875 n.; M. D., 1878, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore), deceased; Mrs. Mary Louisa Claggett, Petersburg, Frederick county, Md.; and Miss Ella Maud, Baltimore. Mrs. Staley died in 1888, after which he lived with his son George and his daughter Ella, and later he and his daughter Ella lived with his son Edward.

Dr. Staley died after a brief illness on February 15, 1908, and is buried in the Loudon Park cemetery near Baltimore.

[Baltimore News, Feb. 15, 1908; F. and M. Weekly, Feb. 26, 1908; Reformed Church Messenger, May 29, 1902 (Portrait), Feb. 20, 27 (Portrait) and March 12, 1908; Eschbach, Rev. Dr. E. R. Funeral Address (pamphlet); Steiner, B. C. History of Education in Maryland, 1894; Rev. C. W. Levan.]

1843.

William Pitt SCHELL, Esq., A. M., the eighth child of Peter and Eleanor (Statler) Schell, was born at Schells-

burg, Bedford county, Pa., February 18, 1822. Peter Schell was a farmer, merchant, member of the State legislature, judge of the Bedford county courts and public-spirited citizen generally. His ancestors came to America from the Palatinate, Germany, between the years 1727 and 1732 and settled at Goshenhoppen, in what is now Montgomery county, Pa., In 1800 John Schell, the grandfather of William P., moved to Bedford county, where he located and laid out the town of Schellsburg.

Mr. Schell prepared for college at Bedford, and in 1839 entered the Freshman class of Marshall College. He became a member of the Diognothian Literary Society, and graduated with his class in 1843, of which for a number of years he was the last surviving member. The degree of A. M. he received from Marshall College "in course."

After his graduation he studied law in the office of Major Samuel M. Barclay at Bedford, and on October 8, 1845, was admitted to the bar of Bedford county. In 1849 he moved to Fulton county, after it had been formed from a part of Bedford, and in 1850 was elected its first district attorney. This office he resigned in 1852 in order that he might take his seat in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, to which he was elected, as the representative of the counties of Bedford, Fulton and Cambria. In the session of 1853 he was elected speaker of the House of Representatives. During the years 1858-1860 he represented Bedford, Somerset and Huntingdon counties in the State Senate. In 1877 and 1878 he again represented Bedford county in the House of Representatives, resigning this office the latter year to accept the office of auditor general of Pennsylvania, to which he had been elected in 1877. This latter office he held from May 6, 1878, to May, 1881. It was while auditor general that he was chiefly instrumental in compelling the payment of taxes by corporations into the State treasury, to-day the chief source of revenue for the State.

After 1881 Mr. Schell practiced his profession in his

native county, in his later years, however, devoting much of his time to historical studies (many of which were published in the *Bedford Gazette*) relating to the Bedford region. These scattered papers as a whole would make up a complete history of the county. In 1904 for Bedford's Old Home Week, he published "The Annals of Bedford County."

In 1848, Mr. Schell was married to Miss Margaretta T. Reamer, of Bedford, daughter of Christian and Sarah (Tate) Reamer. Seven children were born to them, of whom the following survive: Oswald H., of Germantown, Pa.; and Miss Nannie, who resided with her father in Bedford. Mrs. Schell died in 1868.

Mr. Schell died at Bedford on November 15, 1908, death being due to a general breakdown incident to age. He was buried in the Bedford cemetery at Bedford.

[*Bedford Gazette*, Nov. 30, 1900, Nov. 20, 1908 (Portrait); *F. and M. Weekly*, Nov. 25, 1908; *Reformed Church Messenger*, Nov. 19, 1908; O. H. Schell.]

1846.

William Franklin DETWILLER, M.D., son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Appel) Detwiller, was born at Hellertown, Northampton county, Pa., April 15, 1826. His father was born in Switzerland and was one of the founders of the Academy of Homeopathy at Allentown, Pa., in 1836.

The subject of this sketch prepared for college at Easton, Pa., entered the Freshman class of Marshall College at Mercersburg in 1842, and four years later was graduated with his class. He was a member of the Diognothian Literary Society.

On the completion of his college course in 1846 he began the reading of medicine with his father, and later attended the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the Medical Department in 1849. For a few years thereafter he practiced medicine at Oley, in Berks county, Pa., and then

returned to Hellertown, where he continued in the practice of his profession until within a year of his death, when he was obliged to retire from active work on account of failing health. He devoted his whole life to his profession, rarely taking a day off for recreation or travel. He was unmarried.

In early life Dr. Detwiller joined the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Detwiller died of old age at Hellertown on June 8, 1907, and was buried in Easton cemetery at Easton.

[Jer. S. Hess.]

Thomas Bard McFARLAND, Esq., son of John and Eliza (Parker) McFarland, was born at Mercersburg, Pa., April 19, 1828. He entered Marshall College as a Freshman in 1842, became a member of the Goethean Literary Society, and in 1846 was graduated with his class.

Immediately after his graduation he entered the office of Robert M. Bard, Esq., at Chambersburg, Pa., as a student of law, continuing therein until his admission to the Bar of Franklin county, in that city, in 1849. He continued his practice here less than a year, when he decided to cross the plains to California as a gold seeker, arriving on the western slope of the Sierras in September, 1850. For over three years he followed mining with varying results in El Dorado, Placer, and Nevada counties. A not uncommon disillusioning was the result, so that in the winter of 1853-1854 he returned to his briefs by opening an office in Nevada City, California. His practice soon became an extensive one.

In 1856 he was elected a member of the State Legislature from Nevada county. In 1861 he was elected judge of the 14th Judicial District, then composed of Nevada county alone. In 1863 Placer county was added to his district, when he was re-elected judge for a second term, which closed in January, 1870.

At the conclusion of this judgeship he moved to Sacra-

mento City, where his law practice at once became even more extensive than it had been at Nevada City. In 1872 he was appointed register of the United States Land Office at Sacramento, and was reappointed to the same position in 1877, resigning, however, in May, 1878. In June he was nominated and afterwards sweepingly elected to the convention to frame a new constitution for the State of California, as a non-partisan, although in politics he was a Republican. As a member of this convention he voted against most of the provisions of the constitution, and afterwards unsuccessfully opposed its adoption by the people in 1879.

In 1882 Governor Perkins appointed him judge of the Superior Court of Sacramento county, and in 1884 he was nominated by acclamation for the ensuing term and elected by a very large majority. In 1886 Judge McFarland was nominated by the Republican State convention for justice of the Supreme Court of the State. His election followed, and after having served a full term of twelve years, in 1898, he was again nominated and elected for another term of twelve years. On his election to the Supreme Bench he took up his residence in San Francisco, where he resided to the time of his death.

Judge McFarland was regarded as one of California's greatest lawyers. During the thirty-six years he was on the bench he took part in perhaps more decisions than any other California judge, decisions that embraced a manifold variety of subjects. His legal work absorbed nearly all his energies, although he delivered occasional addresses and wrote papers on literary and kindred subjects. He was a trustee of the Leland Stanford, Junior, University from its foundation until his death, and was a member of the Union League Club of San Francisco.

On November 20, 1861, at Nevada City, he was married to Miss Susie Briggs, daughter of Caleb and May Briggs, of the State of New York. One child was born to them,

Miss Jennie H. McFarland, who with her mother survived him.

Judge McFarland and his family were sufferers in the destruction of San Francisco in April, 1906, to which reference was made in an article in the *New York Evening Post* at the time.

After a long illness, caused by a cancerous growth of the neck, Judge McFarland died at his home on September 16, 1908. He was buried in the Odd Fellows cemetery of San Francisco.

[Shuck, Oscar T. History of the Bench and Bar of California, 1901; Biographical Sketches of the Delegates to the Convention to Frame a New Constitution for the State of California, 1879; College Student, October, 1908, 29:26; F. and M. Weekly, October 7, 1908; New York Evening Post, May 1, 1906; Who's Who in America, 1908-1909.]

1847.

Ephraim Leister ACKER, A. M., M. D., LL. B. (No. 8, 2:107). The year in which he received the degree of LL. B. from the University of Pennsylvania was 1886, and not 1888.

1849.

Rev. Daniel Fisher BRENDLE, D. D., oldest son of John and Elisabeth (Fisher) Brendle, was born in Heidelberg township, near Womelsdorf, Berks county, Pa., January 23, 1824. After his early school years at Rehrersburg, Pa., he attended the academy at Womelsdorf, and then entered the Preparatory Department of Marshall College, at Mercersburg, Pa., living during this time at the home of an uncle about a mile out in the country. His constant effort during this period was to gain a working vocabulary in English. In 1845 he entered the Freshman class of Marshall College, where he became a member of the Goethean Literary Society. He was graduated with his class in 1849. Being at

first undecided as to his future he did not return to Mercersburg for his theological course until the fall of 1850, completing it two years later.

In June, 1852, he was ordained to his first and only pastorate by a committee of East Pennsylvania Classis, when he became pastor of the Farmersville charge, near Bethlehem, Pa., consisting of three congregations, Farmersville, Altonah and Arndt's. He began his labors with only 102 communicant members in the charge, and with an annual salary of \$260 from the three congregations. In May and June, 1902, he celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as pastor of this charge, and at this time, by action of the Lehigh Classis he was made pastor emeritus. During the half century of his labors he officiated at 2775 baptisms, 716 marriages, 1203 funerals and preached 3542 sermons. In addition to the duties of his charge he organized several adjacent congregations and served as their pastor for various periods.

In 1886 Ursinus College conferred upon him the degree of D. D.

Dr. Brendle, in addition to his pastoral duties, found time to write and publish the following works: "The Prodigal Son," 1861, in German, afterwards enlarged and published in English, in which language it has gone through several editions; "Lives and Labors of the Apostles," 1875; "God's Plan of Salvation," 1897. From 1873 to 1877 he was associate editor of the *Reformed Church Herald*. In addition to the foregoing writings he was a frequent contributor to the weekly papers and reviews of the church. In his theological thinking he was extremely conservative, though he spoke of himself as being "in full sympathy with the Mercersburg School of Theology."

He was much interested in educational affairs. For years he was a member of the school board of Bethlehem, Pa., serving from 1870 to 1876 as president. He was one of the organizers of the Allentown (Pa.) College for Women, and served on its board of trustees up to the time of his death.

On September 2, 1852, he was married at Maxatawney, Berks county, Pa., to Miss Louisa Herman, daughter of the Rev. C. G. Herman. Five children were born to them, of whom the following survived their father: Calvin U., Danbury, Conn.; Lewis H., Bethlehem; and Mrs. Stella E. Bell, Easton, Pa.

Dr. Brendle died at his home in Bethlehem on November 30, 1906. The immediate cause of his death was paralysis. He was buried in the cemetery of Arndt's church.

[Reformed Church Messenger, Dec. 6, 27, 1906 (Portrait); Rev. G. A. Schwedes.]

Rev. George Besore RUSSELL, A. M., D. D., LL. D., second son of Christian and Catherine (Besore) Russell, was born at the Russell Mill (now Strite's), near Leitersburg, Washington county, Md., August 18, 1824. A few years later his family moved to Frederick, Md., where he attended his first school. When about nine years old he was placed in the home of an aged couple who lived in Waynesboro, Pa., and later on a farm nearby. After having attended common and select schools in Waynesboro he clerked in a dry-goods store of that place until 1845. In the meantime, through hard, personal effort, he was preparing himself for college, which he completed with a term of seventeen weeks in the Preparatory Department of Marshall College, at Mercersburg. Here he entered as a Freshman in 1845, and in 1849 was graduated with the honor of Salutatorian. He was a member of the Diognothian Literary Society.

After graduation Mr. Russell taught in the Classical High School at Middletown, Md., for two years. From 1851 to 1853, to the time of the moving of Marshall College to Lancaster, to become a part of Franklin and Marshall College, he was a tutor in the College at Mercersburg, teaching Latin, Greek, history and mythology, at the same time pur-

suing his studies in the Theological Seminary under Professors Philip Schaff and John W. Nevin.

In October, 1853, he was licensed to preach by the Synod of the Reformed Church in Philadelphia, Pa., and on February 13, 1854, at a special meeting, was ordained by Lancaster Classis, at Lancaster, Pa., on a call to become pastor of the First English Reformed mission (now Grace church), at Pittsburg, Pa. In February, 1854, he began his work in Pittsburg with seven members. Here he continued until 1862, developing the mission and, chiefly by personal contributions secured abroad (\$8000), erected a church costing \$12,000. He then organized in 1863 the First Reformed mission in Allegheny City, Pa., where he remained six years.

In 1869 he moved to Philadelphia, from which point he served as the first minister and missionary of the Reformed Church in the State of Delaware, organizing St. John's congregation at Wyoming. Two years later, in 1871, he reorganized with nine members the now large and flourishing, but then disrupted, St. John's mission church in West Philadelphia, remaining here two years, after which he returned to Pittsburg.

In 1873 he organized the Zion mission in Pittsburg, now St. Mark's Memorial church, Highland avenue. In January, 1878, he became the first pastor of Grace Reformed church (first English mission), Washington, the church which afterwards became famous as "President Roosevelt's church." Here he remained as pastor until 1880. In 1881 he became president of Palatinate College at Myerstown, Pa., a position he held for two years.

In 1883 he became supply pastor of the Mount Alto charge, in Franklin county, Pa., where he continued until 1891. During 1892 and 1893 he labored gratuitously as pastoral supply for the congregation at Quincy, in the same county. His work for this congregation concluded his regular active ministerial labors.

Dr. Russell moved to Franklin county in 1883 to live on his farm near Zullinger, west of Waynesboro, on the Green-castle pike. He resided here until March, 1903, when he took up his residence in Waynesboro, where he named his home "Trek's End." Here he died of asthma, after an illness of three months, on Sunday morning, January 5, 1908. He was buried in Green Hill cemetery, Waynesboro.

In addition to his pastoral duties Dr. Russell's abundant energy was exercised in numerous other ways. In 1859 while at Pittsburg he established at his own expense and risk the *Pastor's Helper*, the first Sunday-school paper of the Reformed Church. This successful, growing and useful paper he continued till 1865, when he transferred it to the Reformed Church Publication Board in Philadelphia, the Board changing its name to *The Child's Treasury*. From 1858 to the end of 1861 he published the *Mercersburg Review*, taking it when it was loaded with a heavy debt, and finally returning it free of debt to the general Alumni Association of the College in a flourishing condition with a much larger circulation. From 1869 to January 1, 1872, he was associate editor of the *Reformed Church Messenger*, serving the same paper again in an editorial capacity, 1895-1898. In January, 1873, he organized, edited and published for the Pittsburg Synod *The Reformed Era*, carrying on this enterprise for three years at his private risk. For many years he was a frequent contributor to the different Church papers—among them the *Guardian*, the *Messenger*, the *Mercersburg Review* and its successor the *Reformed Church Review*, besides many other periodicals.

In 1867 the Synod, at its meeting in Baltimore, elected him "book editor" of the Reformed Church Publication Board in Philadelphia, his duties in this position being largely the selection and editing of the books to be published and raising money for their publication. The following are

some of the books of which he was the author, together with the dates of publication: "The Ripe Harvest," 1868 (119 pp.); "Creed and Customs of the Reformed Church," 1869 (469 pp.), running through four editions; "Biography of Rev. Dr. N. P. Hacke," 1878 (56 pp.); "Jesus in the Home Saving the Children," 1901 (220 pp.); "Four Score and More," 1908 (383 pp.). This was his last, and in some respects his most important, book, dealing, as it does, with so many of the institutions of the Church in their formative period, and of which he was a part. All his books were published by the Reformed Church Publication Board except the last which was published by the Sunday-school Board.

From time to time Dr. Russell served his denomination in various official capacities. For many years he was a member of the General Synod's Board of Home Missions, president for three years. He was president of four different Classes, east and west, as follows: Westmoreland, St. Paul's, Allegheny and Mercersburg.

In 1862 he was elected president of the Ohio Synod; he was vice-president and corresponding secretary of the General Synod, 1872; exchange delegate from the Ohio Synod to the Eastern Synod (Allentown, Pa.), 1857; corresponding delegate from the Reformed Church in the United States to the Reformed Church of America (Schenectady, N. Y.), 1864; exchange delegate from the Eastern Synod to the Ohio Synod (Galion, Ohio), 1866; delegate from the General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States to the Alliance of Reformed Churches holding the Presbyterian System (Washington, D. C.), 1899; sole delegate from the Pittsburg Young Men's Christian Association (of which he was vice-president) to the national convention of that organization (Cincinnati, Ohio), 1858. On July 6, 1859, he became a life director of the American Bible Society.

Dr. Russell was always much interested in college affairs in general, and in his own college in particular. For many

years he was a regular attendant at commencement. In 1866 he was elected corresponding secretary of the Alumni Association; in 1882 he delivered the Alumni Oration, his subject being "Common Sense in Philosophy and Science," and in 1900, when the Association was incorporated, he was one of the twenty members, citizens of Pennsylvania, who became the incorporators. The College granted him the degree of A. M. "in course" in 1852, and the honorary degree of D. D. in 1873. The honorary degree of LL. D. he received from Catawba College (North Carolina) in 1899. In 1857 he delivered the address dedicating the Diognothian Hall on the College campus.

He frequently delivered special or annual addresses before colleges and other institutions. In December, 1867, he delivered the address dedicating the St. Paul Orphans' Home, at Butler, Pa., and at the inauguration of the Rev. D. Y. Heisler as superintendent he performed a similar duty at the formal opening of Bethany Orphans' Home, at Womelsdorf, Pa.

Dr. Russell served as a trustee of Heidelberg College, 1858-1864, and of Westmoreland College in the sixties. In 1866 he declined overtures from the trustees for the presidency of Heidelberg College, as he had from the trustees of Westmoreland College in 1861. As already stated, he became president of Palatinate College in 1881, serving two years.

Dr. Russell was married in Pittsburg on November 24, 1859, to Miss Caroline A. Reiter, daughter of George and Caroline (Hacke) Reiter, of Allegheny City. One child was born to them. At the time of his death he was survived by his widow and daughter—Miss Louisa Rose.

[Russell, George B. *Four Score and More*, 1908 (Portrait); *College Student*, Feb., 1908, 28:144; *F. and M. Weekly*, Jan. 18, 1908; *Reformed Church Messenger*, Jan. 9, 16, 1908; *Mrs. George B. Russell*; *Rev. A. C. Whitmer*.]

1850.

Andrew Howell HALBERSTADT, A. M., M. D., son of George and Mary (Somers) Halberstadt, was born at Pottsville, Pa., August 11, 1831. He was of German descent. His grandfather, George Halberstadt, was a merchant in Philadelphia, coming to America in the latter part of the eighteenth century. His father was a physician (M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1827).

The subject of this sketch prepared for college in the schools of his native town and entered Marshall College as a Freshman in 1846, becoming a member of the Goethean Literary Society. While at Mercersburg he took an active part in every form of college activity. In his studies he excelled in mathematics. In 1850 he was graduated with his class with the degree of A. B., and three years later Franklin and Marshall conferred on him "in course" the degree of A. M.

After finishing his work at Marshall College Mr. Halberstadt entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1853. He at once took up the practice of his profession with his father in his native town, where he continued it to the time of his death. From 1863 to 1865 he was acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army, in charge of the army hospitals at Pottsville. In this position he developed still farther his exceptional skill as a surgeon, a branch of his profession that received much of his attention the rest of his life. As an operator he had a wide reputation, and his services were frequently demanded in other States. In the founding and administration of the Pottsville hospital he took an active part, serving as its chief surgeon until 1908 and as consulting surgeon thereafter. Upon the establishment of the Board of Health in 1893, Dr. Halberstadt was appointed one of its members and elected president, a position to which he was re-elected at each reorganization

while he lived. He was also for a time county medical inspector.

In the following medical organizations he took an active interest, contributing numerous papers to their publications: American Medical Association, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, Schuylkill County Medical Society, Lehigh Medical Society, and American Academy of Medicine, in which he was a fellow. He loved his profession and continued his medical studies all his life. He also loved to teach others. During his long career he was the preceptor of more than a score of young men preparing themselves for physicians. The leading medical men of the country were his most intimate friends.

Dr. Halberstadt lived to alleviate suffering and to better human conditions. Money was secondary and incidental in his scheme of life. In his active practice of more than fifty-five years he never accepted a fee from a minister of the Gospel, a woman who earned her living as a servant, and but seldom from a widow; and he ministered to thousands of such. For years he gave his services free to the Sisters' Homes of the local churches. There were many families among his patients who had never known another physician, and these included many of the most prominent in the community.

On May 25, 1854, Dr. Halberstadt was married to Miss Augusta Mary Baird, daughter of Captain Thomas J. (U. S. Army) and Eliza (Carey) Baird, of Philadelphia. Four children were born to them, all of whom, together with their mother, survive and reside in Pottsville: George H. (M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1878); Baird (University of Pennsylvania, 1882), geologist and mining engineer; Henry C. and A. Howell.

Dr. Halberstadt died, after a brief illness of acute indigestion of only one day, on January 19, 1909. He was buried in the Mt. Laurel cemetery at Pottsville.

Although Dr. Halberstadt was a life-long member of the Episcopal Church he never forgot his fellowship with the men of Marshall College. Ministers of the Reformed Church and graduates of the College always found a warm corner in his heart reserved for their use.

[Pottsville Evening Chronicle, Jan. 20, 1909; Pottsville Republican, Jan. 20, 1909; Reformed Church Messenger, Feb. 4, 1909; Rev. A. O. Reiter.]

Rev. Samuel Gross WAGNER, D. D., son of the Rev. Henry and Sarah (Wiestling) Wagner, was born at Paradise, Northumberland county, Pa., October 4, 1831. Both his parents were of German descent. In 1836 his father moved to Lebanon, Pa., and here he grew up and was fitted for college in the local academy. He entered the Sophomore class of Marshall College in 1847, became a member of the Goethean Literary Society, and in 1850 graduated as the Salutatorian of his class.

The same year he entered the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, from which he was graduated in 1853. During the two years following he remained at Mercersburg, where he was associated with his classmate, Clement Zwingli Weiser, in conducting the Marshall Collegiate Institute, after Marshall College was removed to Lancaster to be united with Franklin College.

In the spring of 1855 he was licensed to preach by the Mercersburg Classis, in session at Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa., and during the summer he was ordained as pastor of the charge comprising the Boehm's and White Marsh congregations, in Montgomery county, Pa. Here he labored until May, 1868, when he accepted the pastorate of St. John's congregation in Allentown, Pa. This pastorate extended over a period of thirty-six years, ending July 1, 1904, when he retired from the active ministry. In connection with his pastorate in Allentown Dr. Wagner was instrumental in organizing Trinity Reformed church

and in the general extension of the Reformed Church in that city.

Dr. Wagner remained in Allentown, however, until October, 1906, when, after a serious illness, he removed to Lancaster, to make his home with his son, Professor C. E. Wagner, of the Department of English Language and Literature in Franklin and Marshall College.

In addition to his pastoral labors Dr. Wagner served the Reformed Church in many important positions. He was frequently a delegate to the Eastern Synod and to General Synod, serving as president of the former in 1892, at its meeting in Lancaster. From 1878 to the time of his death he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College, and from 1870 to 1908 a member of the Board of Visitors of the Theological Seminary, serving as president of the latter Board, 1901-1902. From 1894 to 1906 he was president of the Board of Education of the Eastern Synod; from 1885 to 1893 a member of the Board of Home Missions, and from 1884 to 1890 of the Board of Foreign Missions. But the institution to which he devoted most time and energy, and even affection, was the Allentown College for Women. Of this institution he was a member of the Board of Trustees from 1869 to 1906 (president 1889 to 1906), and from 1868 to 1875 gave his services as an instructor without remuneration.

In the city of Allentown Dr. Wagner was not only a preacher, but a living force in the whole community, impressing upon the people beyond the limits of his congregation, in his genial, kindly way, culture, refinement, higher ideals and nobler Christian standards.

In 1852, while at Mercersburg, he was elected recording secretary of the general Alumni Association for one year. In 1880 he received the honorary degree of D. D. from the College. On June 10, 1908, Dr. Wagner became a member of Theta Chapter (Pa.) of Phi Beta Kappa.

On October 18, 1859, Dr. Wagner was married to Miss

Rebecca Earnest, daughter of William Earnest, of Norristown, Pa. Four children were born to them, three dying in early childhood. Mrs. Wagner died December 1, 1900. He is survived by his son, Prof. C. Earnest (Muhlenberg, 1884), referred to above.

During the winter of 1907-1908 Dr. Wagner's health failed rapidly, and in June, 1908, by the advice of his physician he went to a private sanatorium at Clifton Heights, near Philadelphia. Here he died October 30, 1908, death being caused by cerebral hemorrhage. Funeral services were held in Lancaster and in Allentown. He was buried in Fairview cemetery of the latter city.

[F. and M. Weekly, Nov. 4, 1908; Lancaster New Era (S. W.), Nov. 4, 1908; Reformed Church Messenger, Nov. 5 and 12 (Portrait), 1908; Prof. C. E. Wagner.]

1851.

Rev. Benjamin BAUSMAN, A. M., D. D., LL. D., son of John and Elizabeth (Peters) Bausman, was born on his father's farm in Lancaster township, near Lancaster, Pa., on January 28, 1824. He was the youngest child in a family of eight boys and one girl. Both his parents were German, his father coming to America in 1802. His mother was a sister of Abraham Peters, a trustee of both Franklin College and of Franklin and Marshall College, and the founder of the State Normal School at Millersville, Pa. His father also was a trustee of both Colleges, Franklin College, 1828-1851, and Franklin and Marshall College, 1852-1861. Members of this family have been actively identified with the College for nearly a century. The Rev. B. F. Bausman (1880) is a nephew, and the brothers Ranck (1892 and 1898) are grandsons of the sister of the subject of this sketch.

Although baptized in infancy and confirmed as a member of the First Reformed church, at Lancaster, in 1840, it was

not until some years later that he determined to devote his life to the work of the church by entering the ministry. With this end in view he began his studies in Franklin College in 1846, and the following year entered Marshall College, at Mercersburg, Pa., as a Freshman, becoming a member of the Goethean Literary Society. He was graduated with his class in 1851.

He studied for one year in the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg. In October, 1852, he was licensed to preach by the Synod in session at Baltimore. Afterwards he accepted a call to the Reformed church at Lewisburg, Pa., where he was ordained to the ministry by a committee of Susquehanna Classis on February 26, 1853. Here he labored successfully until the end of February, 1859, when he became the editor of the *Reformed Church Messenger*, then published at Chambersburg, Pa. The position of editor he held until November, 1861, when he resigned to accept the pastorate of the First Reformed church of Chambersburg, continuing his connection with the paper, however, as associate editor, until November, 1866, when he began his work on the *Guardian* and the *Hausfreund*.

In 1863 he accepted a call from the First Reformed church of Reading, Pa. His keen eye soon discovered the possibilities of extending the influence and power of the Reformed Church in that city, and he began almost immediately to lay the plans and lead in the movement of establishing mission Sunday schools, which resulted in the planting of Reformed churches all over the city, now numbering fourteen, and so located that no one need walk more than six blocks to a church of this denomination. While he was pastor of the First church at Reading the Reformed Printing and Publishing House at Chambersburg was burned, at the time of the destruction of that city during the Civil War. Dr. Bausman was appointed financial agent to raise a relief fund. He succeeded in securing \$18,000 for this purpose.

After a pastorate of more than nine years he accompanied a colony from the old First church to found St. Paul's Memorial Reformed church, which was built at a cost of \$90,000. He was the pastor of this congregation until his death, a period of more than thirty-six years. From 204 members the congregation grew to over 900, and his work here was the crowning achievement of his life. In 1900 Rev. C. E. Creitz (1889) was made his assistant to relieve him of some of the duties becoming too arduous for advancing years.

Next to St. Paul's church, Bethany Orphans' Home, at Womelsdorf, Pa., was the object of Dr. Bausman's most constant care and devotion. He was elected president of its Board of Managers in 1865, and served in that capacity to the end of his life. He was largely instrumental in the removal of the Home from Philadelphia to Womelsdorf, and under the presiding genius of his warm heart and clear mind the Home grew into one of the most useful institutions of the Church and won the approval and affection of the entire membership. It was said of him, paraphrasing a tribute to Washington, that he was left childless so that the thousands of orphans who were ministered to in this Home might call him father.

Dr. Bausman was always a potent force in the city of Reading. The touch of his spirit was upon the entire religious life of the community, and his influence was felt by every agency created for the good of the people. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the Law and Order Society (1900), and his firm stand for righteousness made him a terror to evil doers. The Hope Rescue Mission was born in his church, and he served as the first president of its Board of Managers for one year (1895-1896). He took a keen interest in the Young Men's Christian Association, and in every other worthy enterprise of Reading.

The Church honored Dr. Bausman with numerous positions of honor and trust. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Franklin and Marshall, 1864-1870; of the Board of Visitors of the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, 1860-1869; president of the Board of Home Missions, 1869-1872; member of the Board of Foreign Missions from 1878 until 1893; member of the Sunday School Board of General Synod from its foundation in 1863 to 1872; president of the General Synod which convened in Baltimore in 1884; delegate to the German Evangelical Church Diet, which met in Luebeck, Germany, in 1856; delegate to the Alliance of Reformed Churches at Belfast, Ireland, in 1884, where he read a paper on "The German Churches in the United States."

Dr. Bausman's pen was never idle. To the end of his life he continued to write his sermons in whole or in part for the following Sunday. He was the author of five volumes: "Sinai and Zion," Philadelphia, 1861, the outgrowth of an extended journey through Europe, Egypt, Arabia and Palestine, which he made in 1856-1857, during his first pastorate at Lewisburg; "Wayside Gleanings in Europe," Reading, 1875; "Bible Characters," Reading, 1893; "Precept and Practice," Philadelphia, 1902; and a small volume entitled "Gebete," Reading, 1882. "Sinai and Zion" has gone through nearly a dozen editions. A German translation of it was published in 1875. It is said that next to the Bible this work of Dr. Bausman's is found in more homes in certain sections of Eastern Pennsylvania than any other book. In 1870 he published an edition of Harbaugh's "Harfe," a small volume of poems in the Pennsylvania German dialect, of which he was the editor.

The writing and editing of books, however, was only an incident in his labors as an author and editor. His work as editor of the *Reformed Church Messenger* has already been referred to. From 1866 to 1881 he was the editor of the *Guardian*, a monthly magazine for young people, and a

constant contributor to its pages. In 1866 he began the publication of the *Reformirte Hausfreund*, a German bi-weekly paper which was intended to supply the needs of the Pennsylvania German element of the Reformed Church. This publication he edited with conspicuous success until the end of 1903.

In 1863, at Philadelphia, he made a notable contribution to the "Tercentenary Movement," in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the Heidelberg Catechism in a paper on "Catechetics and Catechetical Instruction," which was afterwards published in Germany. During the greater part of his ministerial career he was a frequent contributor to the various periodicals of the Church, particularly the *Reformed Church Messenger*. While his writings were almost always of a serious character, running through them there was frequently a vein of humor.

After receiving his call to Reading he hesitated some time about accepting on account of the supposed frailty of his health, and even after going people in Reading sometimes raised the question as to what a congregation wanted with a pastor who appeared to them as half dead. Nevertheless, he labored incessantly for forty-six years more, and rarely missed a service on account of illness. His ability to do this he ascribed to his long walks over the mountains and about the city. But the great secret of his success lay not in his physical and mental qualities, great as these were, but rather in the spiritual quality of the man which inspired the people with unlimited confidence in his piety, his earnestness, and his sincerity.

Dr. Bausman was honored by Franklin and Marshall in 1871 by the degree of D.D., and in 1908 by the degree of LL. D. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him "in course."

During the commencement season of 1908 he was elected by the foundation members a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. In 1902 at the first election for the Advisory Coun-

cil of Alumni he was elected one of the nine members of the Council by a mail vote of the Alumni. He remained a member of the Council until 1905.

On April 6, 1875, Dr. Bausman was married in Reading to Miss Amelia B. Bingaman, daughter of Jacob and Louisa (Lotz) Bingaman of that city. No children were born to them. Mrs. Bausman survives.

On Wednesday, May 5, 1909, while sitting in his study, after he had already prepared for the next Sunday's services, according to his characteristic habit, the hymns having been selected and the sermon on "Witnessing for Christ" written, and an address to be delivered on the following day at the funeral of the Rev. Thomas C. Leinbach (1858) fully in hand, he took a chill which rapidly developed into pneumonia, from which he died early on Saturday morning, May 8, 1909. He was buried in the Charles Evans cemetery at Reading.

[F. and M. Weekly, May 12, 1909; Lancaster Examiner (S. W.), Intelligencer (S. W.), and New Era (S. W.), May 12, 1909; Reading (two clippings, name of papers not given), May 8, 1909 (Portrait); Reading (Telegram ?) May (9 or 10?), 1909 (Portrait); Reformed Church Messenger, Feb. 26, 1903 (Portrait), Jan. 11, 1906 (Portrait), May 13 (Portrait), July 15, and Aug. 26, 1909; Who's Who in America; Rev. C. E. Creitz; Rev. H. H. Ranck.]

1852.

John Hammaker BRENNEMAN, son of John and Eliza (Hammaker) Brenneman, was born on a farm near Middletown, Dauphin county, Pa., November 10, 1824. At the age of eleven his father died and then for some years he worked on a farm and in a saw mill for an uncle. His primary education was received in the traditional log school house, equipped with seats without backs, the spaces between the logs being filled with yellow clay mixed with straw. To this temple of learning, located in the virgin forest, he walked daily three miles each way, during the winter

months, unprotected by the overcoat and rubbers of modern days.

Realizing the value of an education he corresponded with the Rev. Dr. John W. Nevin, at Mercersburg, Pa., and on his advice, in 1846, entered the Preparatory Department of Marshall College, then under the principalship of A. J. M. Hudson (1844). Here he remained two years to complete his preparation for college. In 1848 he entered the Freshman class and became a member of the Diognothian Literary Society. He graduated with his class in 1852—the last class of Marshall College—when he spoke the Valedictory oration not only for his class but also for the College.

After his graduation Mr. Brenneman became joint principal of the Mt. Joy academy for boys, at Mt. Joy, Pa. After teaching here several years he embarked in the dry goods business at Mt. Joy, a venture which proved disastrous during the panic of 1857, and which left him bankrupt and with no capital except his education.

Through the kindness of a classmate he secured, the same year, the principalship of the high school at Chillicothe, Ohio, a position he held for nine years, when he became the county school examiner of Ross county at Chillicothe. He remained in this position until January 1, 1875.

On January 5, 1875, he went to Columbus, Ohio, where he became the chief clerk to the State Commissioner of Common Schools. He remained in this position three years under the Hon. C. S. Smart, the succeeding three years under the Hon. J. J. Burns, and thereafter in 1881 a month and a half under the Hon. L. F. De Wolf. He then taught for a brief term in the Central High School of Columbus, after which he engaged in the life insurance business in that city, continuing therein the remainder of his days. His office for many years was in the Board of Trade building. On April 13, 1853, Mr. Brenneman was married to Miss Sarah Mercy Bahn who lived with the family of Robert McCoy of Mercersburg, Pa. No children were born to

them. Mrs. Brenneman died in Columbus on February 7, 1905, and two years later to the day, February 7, 1907, Mr. Brenneman died. Both are buried in a cemetery at Chillicothe.

For sixty years of his life he was an active Sunday school teacher and worker. This work in Columbus was in connection with the Eastwood Congregational church.

[J. H. Brenneman; Rev. William H. Woodring.]

David McCULLOCH, Esq., son of Thomas and Isabella (Blean) McCulloch, was born on the McCulloch farm (about five miles from Newville and one mile from the Big Spring) in Cumberland county, Pa., January 25, 1832. His ancestry was Scotch-Irish. At the age of eleven he came under the instruction of Russell D. French, of New England, and brother of August C. French, afterwards governor of Illinois, who had established a classical school about four miles from the McCulloch home. He completed his preparation for college at the Newville Academy under Professor John Kilbourne, and then entered the Freshman class of Marshall College at Mercersburg, Pa., in September, 1848. Here he became a member of the Diognothian Literary Society, serving as president of this organization during the latter part of his Junior year. He was graduated in 1852, the last class at Mercersburg, before the union of Franklin College and Marshall College at Lancaster, delivering the Marshall oration—the highest honor. Six years after his graduation, in 1858, Mr. McCulloch was elected one of the vice-presidents of the Alumni Association for one year.

The fall and winter of 1852 he taught in the same school house where he had been a pupil of Mr. French. In April, 1853, he went to Peoria, Ill., where for two years he taught a classical school in the basement of the First M. E. church. This was before the days of free public schools in that State. In 1855 he began the study of law in the office of

Julius Manning and Amos L. Merriman, two of the most prominent members of the Peoria Bar. In the fall of the same year he was elected school commissioner for Peoria county on the Democratic ticket, a position he filled for two terms—six years. He was admitted to the Bar at Peoria on September 2, 1858, and here he practiced his profession until his death, in partnership with Mr. Manning until the latter's death, then with John S. Stevens for a number of years, and from 1885 with his son Edward D.

In 1865 Mr. McCulloch was appointed prosecuting attorney to fill out the term of Charles P. R. Taggart, serving in this capacity during 1865 and 1866. In 1877 he was elected circuit judge of Peoria county, and in 1879 re-elected for a second term of six years, serving during this term on the appellate bench. He was an unsuccessful candidate for judge of the supreme court of the State in 1883. In 1880 he was elected president of the Illinois State Bar Association.

Judge Grosscup, of the United States district court, appointed him referee in bankruptcy for Peoria, Tazewell, Woodford, Marshall, Stark and Putnam counties in 1898, and Judge Kohlsaet reappointed him in 1900, a position he continued to hold until his death.

Influenced by his early surroundings, Judge McCulloch was originally a Democrat. In 1860 he supported Douglas, but gradually obtaining a more accurate conception of the anti-slavery principles of Seward, Lovejoy, Lincoln and their political allies, he was in full co-operation with them in the campaign of 1864. With a decided tendency towards political independence he was afterwards as a rule in sympathy with the policy and principles of the Republican party, although several times he threw his influence on the side of the Prohibition party, supporting their candidates for President at two elections.

In his church relations Judge McCulloch was originally a member of the Associate Reformed (now United Presbyterian) church. In 1866 he joined the Second Presby-

terian church of Peoria, of which he was a ruling elder to the end of his life. From 1899 to the time of his death he was a member of the Board of Directors of the McCormick Theological Seminary of Chicago.

His interest in his church led him to write a "History of the Second Presbyterian Church of Peoria, Its Members and Its Work," a volume of 112 pages, which was published in 1903. Another of his historical labors was his contributions to General Palmer's "Bench and Bar of Illinois."

His great monument, however, is, and will always remain, his "History of Peoria County, Illinois," a volume of 845 pages, published in 1902. This is the most accurate and comprehensive history of the city and county of Peoria that has ever been written. It was a laborious task of many years, and he was the only man who had the equipment, the inclination and the industry to do such a splendid piece of work.

Naturally, owing to his interest in Illinois history, he was largely influential in founding the Illinois State Historical Society, which held its first annual meeting at the Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, in January, 1900. In this society he was always one of the active directors. In January, 1904, he was the moving spirit in organizing the Peoria Historical Society, of which he was always the president, and the stimulating force. He was, indeed, a genuine, ardent lover of Peoria, the home of his early choice, and of all its romantic traditions, as well as of its later social and material development.

Wherever he was, Judge McCulloch was warmly interested in the things that are true, that are just, that are pure, that are of good report. In matters of public welfare, religious, moral and educational, he was a tower of strength, a pillar of support to every good cause. His long life was distinguished for its marked ability and probity in public

service, and for its incessant labor. At his death he was honored and mourned by the entire city of Peoria.

On September 2, 1858, near Shippensburg, Pa., he was married to Miss Mary Fulton Hemphill, daughter of Moses and Margery (Clark) Hemphill, of that neighborhood. Four children were born to them as follows: Margery, who died in infancy; Edward D., Esq. (Lafayette, 1882), of Peoria; William H. (a student at Princeton for over two years, but not a graduate), of Peoria; and Mary H., afterwards Mrs. Edward D. McDougal, of Peoria, who died in January, 1903.

Judge McCulloch died after a brief illness caused by a general breakdown from overwork on September 17, 1907. He was buried in the Springdale cemetery of Peoria. Two sons, as referred to above, survive him. His wife died several years before him.

[Peoria Herald-Transcript, Sept. 18 (Portrait), 19, 20, 1907; Peoria Journal, Sept. 18, 1907 (Portrait); Peoria Star, Sept. 23, 1907; Callender, Eliot. Memorial to the late Judge David McCulloch, read before the Illinois State Historical Society at Springfield, and published in the Peoria Journal, Jan. 30, 1908; E. S. Willcox.]

1853.

Rev. Daniel Burns ALBRIGHT, A. M., son of George and Catharine (Burns) Albright, was born April 12, 1822, in Berne township, Berks county, Pa. He was left motherless when nine years old, and after that his boyhood was spent in the home of Peter Addams, a farmer near Leesport, Pa. His mind early turned to religious and intellectual things, and he was duly confirmed in the Reformed Church. As a young man he was much interested in Sunday schools, and was one of the organizers of the first Sunday school in the Gernant's church, and also of a Sunday school at Leesport.

For five years he taught in private schools, one near Shoemakersville, and another, as principal, at Leesport, and

then in the spring of 1847, he entered the Strasburg Academy, in Lancaster county, Pa., taught by Rev. David McCarter. From there, in 1851, he entered the Junior class of Marshall College (when he became a member of the Goethean Literary Society), graduating in 1853 with the first class of Franklin and Marshall. The autumn after his graduation he became principal of the public school at Bernville, Pa., which position he continued to hold for six years. In that time he developed the school into a classical high school.

In 1859 he entered the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, completing the course in 1862. The same year he was licensed by Lebanon Classis, and ordained by East Susquehanna Classis as pastor of the Paradise charge. Four years later he left to take the Orwigsburg charge. On November 12, 1868, he was elected superintendent of the Bethany Orphans' Home at Womelsdorf, Pa., of which he took charge the following month. This important post he occupied for more than seventeen years, during which time the Home prospered in every way. He raised many thousands of dollars for it, extended its usefulness, rebuilt the main building, which was destroyed by fire, and organized a congregation among those who lived within its walls.

In April, 1886, Mr. Albright retired from active service, and after that time he lived in retirement at Mohrsville, Pa.

On April 10, 1856, while he was still a school teacher he married Miss Lydia A. Addams. No children were born to them. Mrs. Albright died in 1892.

Mr. Albright died at Mohrsville at the home of Mrs. Zimmerman, with whom he resided after the death of his wife, on September 13, 1908, and was buried in the cemetery of Union church of that town.

[F. and M. Weekly, Oct. 7, 1908; Lancaster New Era (S. W.), Sept. 16, 1908; Philadelphia Record, Sept. 16, 1908; Reformed Church Messenger, Feb. 15, 1906 (Portrait), Sept. 17 and 24, 1908; Rev. D. E. Schaeffer.]

1854.

Joseph Casper BUCHER, Esq., the second son of the Rev. John Casper Bucher, D. D. (1870 h.), and Eliza (Frey) Bucher, was born at Middletown, Frederick county, Md., January 28, 1834. Eight years later his father moved to Reading, Pa., where Joseph began his school days and where he prepared for college. His father was a clergyman in the Reformed Church, a member of the Board of Trustees of Franklin College, 1843-1853, and of Franklin and Marshall, 1852-1853, 1859-1867, and was the active agent in the field to raise the money which was required to unite Marshall College with Franklin College, and to establish Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster.

In 1850 Joseph entered Marshall College as a Freshman. Here he became a member of the Goethean Literary Society. He followed the College to Lancaster in 1853, and in 1854 was graduated as the valedictorian of his class.

The following three years he taught school, one year at Boiling Spring, near Carlisle, Pa., and two at Taneytown, Md. He then entered the law office of Judge Watts, at Carlisle, where he remained six months, after which he continued his studies for the bar with Isaac Slenker, Esq., at New Berlin, Pa., in Union county. In 1858 he was admitted to the bar of Union county, at the same time forming a partnership with his preceptor. The next year, 1859, he was elected district attorney of Union county, and in 1861 moved to Lewisburg, which remained his home the rest of his life. Here his practice grew rapidly and brought him, at the same time, into prominence, so that in 1871 he was elected president judge of the district composed of Union, Mifflin, and Snyder counties. To this office he was re-elected in 1881, serving to the end of the term in 1891. In 1888 his party—the Democratic—nominated him for the State Supreme Court, a nomination he declined.

Upon retiring from the bench Judge Bucher became the

counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for his section of the State, with headquarters at Sunbury. This position he held from 1892 to 1905, when failing health induced him to resign. After 1905 he was not actively engaged.

In addition to his law business Judge Bucher was a director for many years of the Lewisburg National Bank and of the Lewisburg Bridge Company. To the last he took an active interest in the farms he owned in the neighborhood of Lewisburg. He was also one of the oldest members of the Masonic lodge in Lewisburg. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian Church.

On November 15, 1861, he was married to Miss Mary Ellen, daughter of Judge John Watts of Lewisburg. Six children were born to them. Two daughters died in infancy. The following children survive their father: John Watts, Joseph Casper, Abbot Green, all of Lewisburg; and Miriam Adlum, wife of Harry Whatson Chamberlain, of Milton, Pa.

Judge Bucher died at his home, after a long illness, on October 17, 1908, and was buried in the Lewisburg cemetery.

[F. and M. Weekly, Nov. 11, 1908; Lewisburg Journal, Oct. 23, 1908 (Portrait); Reformed Church Messenger, Nov. 5, 1908; Miss Mary E. Bucher.]

Rev. William Henry GROH, son of Jacob and Anna Mary (Spangler) Groh, was born on a farm near Myers-town, Lebanon county, Pa., March 10, 1833. His mother died before he was quite ten years of age, and it was her last request of his father that William should enter the ministry. In his boyhood he attended the local rural schools, and later the Myerstown Academy, then under the principalship of Andrew Middlemass, an Englishman.

In the fall of 1849 he entered the Preparatory Department of Marshall College at Mercersburg to complete his preparation for college, and a year later the Freshman class, when he became a member of the Goethean Literary Society. In the spring of 1853 Mr. Groh followed the College to

Lancaster in its union with Franklin College, and in 1854 was graduated with his class, speaking on this occasion the German oration. The same year he entered the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church at Mercersburg, where he remained until the spring of 1856, when he received a recommendation for licensure signed by Professors Schaff and Wolff.

On May 5, 1856, Lebanon Classis, at Myerstown, licensed him to preach and ordained him to the ministry. For one year he served as assistant to his former pastor, the Rev. Thomas H. Leinbach, in the Tulpehocken charge. He then accepted a call conditionally from what was then known as the Ber-rysburg charge, in Dauphin county, Pa., but the conditions relating to the reconstruction of charges failing to be complied with, he was never installed. He served this charge, however, for six months, during which period, by permission of East Susquehanna Classis, he organized a congregation at Lykens.

Mr. Groh then accepted a call to the Boalsburg charge, in Center county, Pa., where he began his work as pastor, December 20, 1857. Here he continued until April 1, 1889. During this pastorate he built three new churches and a parsonage. Originally this charge consisted of five congregations, but about 1878 it was divided, Mr. Groh retaining Boalsburg and the two smaller congregations of the charge.

After resigning at Boalsburg he rested for ten months, when he accepted a call from the Sulphur Springs charge, in Cumberland county, Pa. Here he served until February, 1900, after which he lived in partial retirement, retaining his home in Carlisle, Pa., but preaching occasionally as he was called on by ministers or vacant charges.

Besides the immediate cares of his pastorates he was deeply interested in the larger affairs of his denomination. On four different occasions he was elected president of West Susquehanna Classis and once by Carlisle Classis. He was frequently sent as a delegate to his district Synod, and

on five occasions to the triennial sessions of General Synod. From 1903 to the time of his death he was stated clerk and treasurer of Carlisle Classis.

His best years were spent, and his best work was done, perhaps, in the Boalsburg charge, where his influence is still felt. He had the faculty of making friends who endured the changes of time and distance.

Mr. Groh was twice married. On August 20, 1857, he was married to Miss Eliza, daughter of David and Rebecca Stein, of East Hanover, Lebanon county. Two children were born to them. Of these the surviving child is Mary R., wife of the Rev. Samuel M. Roeder (1875), of Glen Rock, Pa. The second child, a son, died in infancy. Mrs Groh died at Boalsburg, May 12, 1860.

On July 17, 1862, he was married to Miss Julia A. E., daughter of John and Julia Hess, of Boalsburg. Two children were born to them who, with Mrs. Groh, survive—Margaret E. (Palatinate College, Myerstown, 1884) and Anna J. (Palatinate College, 1891).

On August 25, 1908, he died at his home in Carlisle. The cause of his death was cancer, from which he suffered about a year. He was buried in Ashland cemetery, Carlisle.

[Reformed Church Messenger, May 10, 1906 (Portrait); Sept. 3, 10, and Nov. 26, 1908; Miss M. E. Groh.]

1856.

Samuel Schaeffer FREDERICK, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Schaeffer) Frederick, was born on his father's farm near Marion, Franklin county, Pa., March 20, 1833. He prepared for college in the Preparatory Department of Marshall College, where he entered the Freshman class in 1851, becoming a member of the Diognothian Literary Society. He followed the College to Lancaster in 1853 and graduated with the class of 1856, taking five years for his college work.

After his graduation Mr. Frederick managed his farms and his mill at Marion, continuing in this until his death. He was identified with the Reformed church at Marion for many years. He never married. He died of paralysis, at his home on January 10, 1907, and was buried in Maple Grove cemetery, Marion.

[Rev. G. P. Fisher; J. B. Hege.]

1858.

Rev. Thomas Calvin LEINBACH, A. M., son of the Rev. Thomas H. and Elizabeth (Seibert) Leinbach, was born in the Tulpehocken parsonage, Jackson township, Lebanon county, Pa., December 31, 1837. He was one of three brothers to enter the ministry from that home, the other two being the late Rev. Dr. Aaron S. Leinbach (1846) and the Rev. Samuel A. Leinbach (1864), of Reading, Pa.

Mr. Leinbach attended the public schools and prepared for college at the Myerstown (Pa.) Academy, entering the Freshman class of Franklin and Marshall in 1854 and graduating in 1858. He was an active member of the Goethean Literary Society. In 1862 he received the degree of A. M., "in course."

After his graduation he entered the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church at Mercersburg, Pa., from which he graduated in 1860. In the spring of this year he was licensed and ordained by Lebanon Classis at Orwigsburg, Pa. During his theological course, and for some months after his graduation, he assisted his father in the ministry at Schaefferstown, Newmanstown and other places in Lebanon county, and also supplied Reamstown and Swamp congregations in Lancaster county.

On Christmas, 1860, he began his pastorate at North Heidelberg church, in Berks county, and on March 1, 1861, he began at the Bernville church. This charge, known as the Bernville charge, was the only charge he held in his

ministry of fifty years. A few changes in the composition of the charge took place, but for many years it consisted of six congregations, as follows: North Heidelberg; St. Thomas', Bernville; St. John's, Host; Christ, Jefferson; Zion's, Strausstown, and St. Paul's, Robesonia.

His work in this charge involved drives oftentimes of forty or fifty miles, by night and by day, over the roughest roads in all sorts of weather. When he began his pastorate the German language was used exclusively in all the services. English was gradually introduced, until it predominates in most of the churches. All his congregations were in union churches when he began (often a fertile source for misunderstanding and discouragement), and except Robesonia all remained union churches. Mr. Leinbach continued in the active work of this charge until his last brief illness, conducting his last service at Strausstown on Sunday, April 18, 1909. It was in Strausstown he preached his first sermon, in April, 1859. In July, 1903, his second son, the Rev. Edwin S. Leinbach, became assistant pastor.

The statistics of his pastorate are some indication of the multitude of his labors: baptisms, 6016; weddings, 1835; confirmations, 4076; funerals, 3107; sermons preached, over 10,000. For some years he had the privilege of baptizing children whose grandparents he had also baptized in infancy. To the last he held the affection of his parishioners.

Mr. Leinbach was president of his Classis a number of times, and he frequently served his Church in a representative capacity. He was universally esteemed as a strong preacher, especially in the German language, an able and successful catechist, and a beloved pastor. Although exceedingly genial and cheerful in temperament, he was always dignified in bearing and wielded an immense influence all through his section. He led more than a score of young men to enter the ministry, and had the joy of living to see three of his own sons actively engaged in the pastorate. Before his sons and the young men of his congregation he

always held up the gospel ministry as the highest, holiest and most satisfactory calling among men.

On September 1, 1860, Mr. Leinbach was married to Miss Maria Rebecca Seibert, daughter of the late John and Elizabeth (Seidel) Seibert, of Marion township, Berks county. They established their home in Womelsdorf, which became known throughout the Church for its gracious hospitality. Eleven children were born to them, of whom seven died in childhood. Mr. Leinbach is survived by his widow and four sons: Rev. Paul Seibert (1895; Seminary, 1898), of Easton, Pa.; Rev. Edwin Samuel (1898 n.; Seminary, 1903), of Womelsdorf; Oliver Eugene, of Reading, Pa.; and Rev. Elmer Garfield (1903; Seminary, 1906), of Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

Mr. Leinbach died of heart trouble, aggravated by pleurisy, at his home in Womelsdorf on May 1, 1909. He was buried in the Tulpehocken cemetery, only a few steps from the house in which he was born. It was estimated that over two thousand persons attended his funeral.

[Reformed Church Messenger, May 6 and May 13 (Portrait), 1909; Reformed Church Record, May 6, 1909; Rev. P. S. Leinbach.]

1859.

Isaac Deininger LUTZ, son of John and Sara (Deininger) Lutz, was born at Derry Church, now Hershey, Dauphin county, Pa., June 14, 1837. His father was a farmer and miller who named his son Isaac, which name he bore until he came to Lancaster as a college student. Here he had trouble with his mail on account of another gentleman in Lancaster of similar name, and to avoid confusion he added Deininger, retaining it the rest of his life.

Mr. Lutz spent his boyhood at home. He prepared for college, first in the Preparatory Department of Franklin and Marshall (then in a building on East King Street) under the Rev. G. B. Russell (1849) and the Rev. Joshua H. Derr

(1847), but finished in Mercersburg, Pa., under the Rev. John R. Kooker (1836 n.). He entered College as a Freshman in 1855, and graduated with his class four years later. He was a member of the Diognothian Literary Society and of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity.

After his graduation, in 1859, he went to St. Joseph, Mo., to learn the drug business. He then went to Harrisburg, Pa., where he was engaged in the drug business from 1861 to 1883. Then for some years he lived retired in Lancaster, until 1892, when he became dispensing druggist in the State Hospital for the Insane at Harrisburg, a position he held to the time of his death. He maintained his residence in Lancaster while working at the State Hospital, going back and forth each month.

Mr. Lutz was one of the oldest 33d degree Masons in Pennsylvania, being a member of the Robert Burns lodge at Harrisburg. He was also a member of the Pilgrim Commandery of Knights Templar in the same city. In politics he was an unflinching Democrat. He was a member of the First Presbyterian church in Lancaster.

On June 6, 1865, Mr. Lutz was married to Miss Anna Maria Garrecht, daughter of Henry and Anna Garrecht, of Lancaster. Four children were born to them, all surviving and residing in Lancaster: Annie E., Cecelia A., Blanch M., and Sara D. Mrs. Lutz died about seven years before her husband. Mr. Lutz died suddenly of apoplexy in the hospital where he worked, at Harrisburg on August 4, 1908. He was buried in Greenwood cemetery in Lancaster.

[Lancaster Examiner (S. W.), Intelligencer (S. W.), and New Era (S. W.), Aug. 8, 1908; Philadelphia Public Ledger, Aug. 6, 1908; Miss Sara D. Lutz; Rev. A. C. Whitmer.]

William Henry RIDGWAY, A. M., son of Job and Martha (Bilderback) Ridgway, was born February 27, 1835, near Sharptown, N. J. His early life was spent on his father's farm. His preparation for college was at Sharptown, and

at Fort Edward, N. Y., and in 1855 he entered the Freshman class, when he became a member of the Diognothian Literary Society. He was graduated with his class in 1859. A few years later he received the degree of A. M., "in course."

After his graduation Mr. Ridgway spent eight years in Cape May county, N. J., and in Virginia, burning charcoal. From 1863 to 1873 he was engaged in farming in Salem county, N. J. Owing to nervous prostration he gave up farming and opened a large boarding house in Salem, N. J., where he remained until 1880, engaged part of the time also in teaching. He then removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he spent the rest of his life, engaged mainly as a collector for the Alta Friendly Society.

On March 16, 1866, Mr. Ridgway married Miss Olive Willets, daughter of Captain James and Roxana (Young) Willets, of Salem, N. J.

Three children were born to them, two daughters and a son. The latter died in early manhood in 1904. The surviving daughters are Florence, now Mrs. James C. Dawson, of Mickleton, N. J., and Anna, now Mrs. A. L. Thornton, of Philadelphia.

The last two years of his life Mr. Ridgway was almost a helpless invalid. He died at the home of his daughter, at Mickleton, July 18, 1906, the immediate cause of death being apoplexy. He was buried in Eglinton cemetery at Clarksboro, N. J. Mrs. Ridgway, who survived her husband about a year and a half, is buried there also.

[Mrs. E. G. Britts; Rev. A. C. Whitmer.]

1860.

Rev. John Wesley LOVE, A. M., D.D., son of Archibald and Jane (Brinkerhoff) Love, was born at New Windsor, Md., March 9, 1834. His father was of Irish and his mother of Holland descent. At the age of twelve he was thrown

upon his own resources, his father having died in the Southwest, where he had gone to the war with Mexico. He grew up partly on a farm with relatives, near Gettysburg, Pa., and partly at Hanover, Pa., where he learned the trade of tobacconist. Before going to college he had worked as a clerk in a store, had taught school, had taught singing school, had been a commercial traveler (along the border between Pennsylvania and Maryland), and had come down the Susquehanna river on a raft.

While living at Hanover his mother and her three children connected with the Reformed Church under the pastorate of the Rev. Jacob Sechler. Having had the desire from childhood to become a minister, Mr. Sechler encouraged him with the assurance that if he could prepare himself for college the Board of Beneficiary Education would assist him in bearing the expense after that. Accordingly he arranged to go to the Hunterstown Institute, a Presbyterian school near Gettysburg, where he could board with his uncle, two miles from the school. Afterwards he attended the Cumberland Valley Institute at Mechanicsburg, Pa., for two years, the first year under the principalship of the Rev. Joseph S. Loose (1849), and both years under the instruction of the late president of the College, Thomas G. Apple (1850). During these years he supported himself partly by working as an agent in the sale of carriages and partly by teaching.

In the fall of 1857 he entered the Sophomore class of College and became a member of the Goethean Literary Society. While in College he roomed for the greater part of the time with his classmate, J. Spangler Kieffer. A few months after his graduation, in the fall of 1860, he entered the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, where he completed his theological course in 1862.

In October of this year he was licensed to preach by the Eastern Synod, convened at Chambersburg, Pa., and in December, 1862, was ordained as pastor of the Waterstreet charge, in Huntingdon county, Pa., with his residence at

Alexandria. He served this charge until October, 1870, and met with much success in spite of the drawbacks of the Civil War. He increased his membership over all losses from 247 to 353, and raised large amounts of money for the benevolent and educational work of the Church—home and foreign missions, Franklin and Marshall College, and Mercersburg College. Six of the boys under him in this pastorate later became ministers.

From Alexandria Mr. Love went to Greensburg, Pa., where he became pastor of the Second Greensburg charge, composed of Second Greensburg and Seanor's congregations. Later he organized a congregation at New Stanton, serving this charge of three congregations for sixteen years. He built new churches for all these congregations, the one at Greensburg being the finest of his denomination west of the Alleghenies at the time, with the possible exception of Grace church, Pittsburg. He also raised the money and built a parsonage and established Greensburg Seminary, a school for young women, raising over \$6000 for the building, besides raising large offerings each year for the benevolent work of the Church.

In March, 1886, he received calls both to Mifflinsburg, Pa., and to Wichita, Kan. He accepted the latter, and thus became an important factor in the building up of the home mission work of his denomination in the West. Before moving to Kansas he spent over three months of the summer, without salary, collecting some \$3500 to build the Wichita Brown Memorial church (in memory of the former pastor, Isaac Getz Brown, 1855), which with the lot cost about \$20,000. His pastorate here covered a period of seven years, following the collapse of the Wichita "boom," when the population of the city declined from 39,000 to about 21,000. In spite of such adverse conditions he was able to increase the net membership of his church by about eighty. For several years while at Wichita he served also as a supply at Cheney. At the same time he took an active part

in the work of starting the university at Wichita, the building for which was erected during 1887 and 1888. This school was in operation the last five years of his pastorate.

In 1893 he was transferred to Kansas City, Mo., then almost a "forlorn hope," his congregation consisting of twenty-three members, in a church in an inconvenient part of the city, with a debt of \$6700. Here, after years of struggle, the old church was finally sold, a new site purchased, and a new church built at a cost of about \$6000—and paid for. After getting this congregation on its feet he resigned to accept a pastorate at Lone Tree, Iowa, where he entered on his work in March, 1900. He remained in this pastorate a little over three years, where he again raised money to pay off old debts, repair the church, etc. During the last four years of his life three congregations, respectively, were the scenes of his pastoral labors as supply: St. Joseph, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo., and Columbus Junction, Iowa.

Dr. Love served his denomination in various official capacities, in addition to his regular labors as a minister. He was a member of the General Synod's Board of Missions for six years; the Board of Publication of the three Eastern Synods, Philadelphia, fourteen years; the Board of Beneficiary Education (also its treasurer), fifteen years; president of the Board of Literary Institutions of Pittsburg Synod, eleven years; member of the Board of Trustees of Wichita University; and treasurer of the Board of Beneficiary Education for the Synod of the Interior, at the time of his death.

In 1894 he received the honorary degree of D. D. from Franklin and Marshall College. The degree of A. M. he received "in course," in 1871.

Dr. Love was a man of strong, practical bent, had unusual gifts as an executive and as an administrator, and in addition was an indefatigable worker in everything he undertook, his genial good nature never forsaking him in the

face of discouragement. In his work he was greatly aided by his rigorous constitution and excellent health which always enabled him to keep his appointments. He invariably attended the meetings of his classes and synods, and in his whole ministerial career of nearly half a century missed only two meetings of the General Synod of the Reformed Church.

In the midst of his numerous labors he found time to write many articles for the Church papers and occasional articles for the *Reformed Church Review*. While at Greensburg he edited and published a history of the Westmoreland Classis of the Reformed Church.

On Thanksgiving Day, November 27, 1862, he was married at Gettysburg to Miss Sophoro C. Howard, daughter of William and Elizabeth Howard of that place. Six children were born to them, as follows: Jean Love, wife of William M. Montgomery, Kansas City; Grace, Mt. Washington, Mo.; Edna A., wife of Le Roy Hassig, Kansas City; Alice B., wife of the Rev. L. C. Harnish (1891), Hartford, Conn.; and Mary and Paul, who died in childhood.

Dr. Love died suddenly of heart failure in his room at a hotel in Columbus Junction, Iowa, where he had gone to preach as a supply, on Saturday, December 21, 1907. He was buried in the Mt. Washington cemetery at Kansas City.

[College Student, Feb., 1908, 28: 144; F. and M. Weekly, Jan. 15, 1908; Reformed Church Messenger, July 23, 1903 (Portrait), Jan. 16, and Feb. 20, 1908; Miss Grace H. Love.]

1861.

Rev. John Philip STEIN, A. M., D. D., the oldest child in a family of ten children (five sons and five daughters), was the son of Daniel and Catherine (Forney) Stein, and was born at Annville, Pa., June 11, 1836. He was named John Philip in honor of his grandfather, who was a manufacturer of hats and a dealer in furs. His father also was a hatter. His early education he received in the public

school of the village, his teacher being George Strine, the village schoolmaster and organist. At the age of 16 he was apprenticed to a merchant tailoring establishment in Lebanon, where he remained four years. He then returned to Annville to attend the Annville Academy for the purpose of preparing himself for college, his teachers here being successively J. W. Burnside and Daniel Balsbach. For two terms he taught in the public schools—one at Witmoyer's and the other at Annville. He also assisted in teaching at the Annville Academy while a student there.

In 1857 he entered the Freshman class of Franklin and Marshall, and became a member of the Goethean Literary Society. On his graduation in 1861 he spoke the Salutatory oration at the afternoon session of commencement. In the fall of the same year he entered the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church at Mercersburg, Pa., where he remained two years. His work here was frequently interrupted by incidents of the Civil War, and finally the work of the Seminary was discontinued because of the Gettysburg campaign. In the fall of 1863 he entered Union Theological Seminary in New York city, graduating therefrom in the spring of 1864.

Mr. Stein was licensed at a special meeting of Lebanon Classis in Tabor church, Lebanon, on July 25, 1864, and on the same day was ordained as a missionary to Donaldson and Tremont, in Schuylkill county, Pa.

The following October he accepted a call to St. John's, an English mission at Schuylkill Haven, Pa., where he remained until the spring of 1871, when he became pastor of Trinity church, Pottsville, Pa., a new organization. While serving in this charge his wife's health broke down, and as a result she remained an invalid—never getting beyond a wheel-chair—for more than a quarter of a century. At the advice of the family physician a change of location was sought and a call to St. John's church (a mission congregation), in West Philadelphia, was accepted in 1882. In Jan-

uary, 1884, he became pastor of the Millersville charge in Lancaster county, Pa., with his residence at Millersville. This charge consisted of three congregations—at Millersville, Rohrerstown, and Conestoga Centre. On July 1, 1892, he began his last pastorate, in St. Thomas' church, Reading, Pa., continuing therein until his death. During the last two years his large pastoral labors were shared with an assistant, Rev. Lee M. Erdman (1904).

In all his charges Dr. Stein's labors were largely of a missionary nature, except, perhaps, Millersville. He was ever ready to make all sacrifices in order that struggling congregations might be placed in a better condition, and he had the satisfaction of seeing his efforts rewarded.

In 1871 he received the degree of A. M. "in course," and in 1899 Franklin and Marshall conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

From 1892 until 1898 he was a member of the Board of Visitors of the Theological Seminary at Lancaster. In 1881, at Danville, Pa., he was elected stated clerk of the Eastern Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States, and in 1896, at Dayton, Ohio, of the General Synod, continuing in both of these positions to the time of his death. These positions involved much labor, and in addition required tact, talent, and a mind trained to handle many important details in a systematic way.

Dr. Stein was a worker, and his results were constructive and of abiding value. In the face of trials and discouragements he was always cheerful, always hopeful.

On December 20, 1864, Dr. Stein was married in New York city by the Rev. Dr. Phillip Schaff to Miss C. Arabelle North, daughter of Dr. Edward D. and Elizabeth Catherine Hortense (Fable) North, of Charleston, S. C. Mrs. Stein was of English and Huguenot descent. At the outbreak of the Civil War (her parents being dead) she attempted to leave the city on a steamer running the blockade of Charleston harbor. The steamer was captured and all the passen-

gers arrested and taken to Washington, where those who took the oath of allegiance to the United States were given their freedom. Five children were born to them, all of whom, with Mrs. Stein, survived the father: Florence B., wife of James Jameson, East Orange, N. J.; Edward Theodore North (Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, 1892), Jersey City, N. J.; D. Ambrose (1887 n.; D. D. S., University of Pennsylvania, 1894); John Pringle, Jersey City, N. J.; and Leslie Haywood, assistant surgeon, U. S. A. hospital corps, stationed at Fort McKinley in the Philippine Islands.

Dr. Stein the last few months of his life suffered considerably from rheumatism. On the day of his death—February 3, 1909—he conducted a funeral, preached the sermon, and attended to various matters of business as usual. About five o'clock he left the parsonage to go to the church adjoining his house, and a little before six he was found near his church, unconscious, and a few minutes later life was gone. The immediate cause of his death was cardiac paralysis. He was buried in the Charles Evans cemetery, Reading.

[Annville Journal, Feb. 6, 1909; F. and M. Weekly, Feb. 17, 1909; Lancaster Examiner (S. W.), Feb. 6, 1909; Lancaster New Era (S. W.), Feb. 6, 1909; Reading Eagle, Feb. 4, 1909 (Portrait); Reading Times, Feb. 4, 1909; Reformed Church Messenger, July 27, 1905 (Portrait), Feb. 11, 1909 (Portrait), Feb. 18, 1909; Reformed Church Record, Feb. 11, 1909 (Portrait); Who's Who in America, 1908-1909; Rev. L. M. Erdman; S. P. Heilman, M. D.]

1862.

Rev. James A. SCHULTZ, A. M., son of Israel and Anna (Anders) Schultz, was born near Worcester, Montgomery county, Pa., October 13, 1836. His family were Schwenkfelders. He entered the Junior class in 1860, graduating with his class two years later with the honor of salutatorian. He was a member of the Goethean Literary Society. His degree of A. M. he received "in course."

After graduation, Mr. Schultz entered the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church at Mercersburg, from which he was graduated in 1865. On August 1, of the same year he was ordained and installed as pastor of the Landisburg charge, Perry county, Pa. After two years of intensely active service he resigned. In 1871 he became pastor of the Schaefferstown charge, in Lebanon county, Pa., where he remained about two years when he retired from the active ministry on account of mental prostration. The remainder of his life was spent at the State Hospital at Harrisburg, where he died March 15, 1909. He was unmarried.

Mr. Schultz was buried in the cemetery of the Brethren church, one and a half miles east of Royersford, Pa.

[Gerhard, D. W. History of the Class of '62, 1887; Reformed Church Messenger, April 1, 1909.]

Thomas Jefferson DAVIS, Esq., son of David and Elizabeth (Courtney) Davis, was born in Norristown, Pa., May 26, 1843. In early life he moved with his parents to Safe Harbor, Lancaster county, Pa., where he spent his youth. He prepared for college in a private school, and in 1858 entered the Freshman class of Franklin and Marshall. Here he became a member of the Goethean Literary Society and of the Chi Phi fraternity. He was one of the brightest men of his class, 1862.

After his graduation Mr. Davis worked in his father's dry goods store at Safe Harbor for two years, when he became a student of law in the office of George M. Kline, Esq., in Lancaster.

On August 25, 1869, he was admitted to the Bar of Lancaster county. Possessing fine legal talents he rapidly built up a large clientage. In 1880, after a very bitter and notable three-cornered contest he was elected district attorney on the Republican ticket. During his three years of office he tried a large number of important cases. Mr. Davis con-

tinued the practice of his profession until 1902, when at the instance of the Board of Censors of the Bar he was disbarred by the Court. At the time of his death a rule was pending for his reinstatement. The petition asking for his reinstatement was signed by eighty-five members of the Lancaster Bar, including three of the members of the Board of Censors, the presidents and cashiers of all the banks and trust companies of the city, all the aldermen from the city, and all the city and county constables.

Mr. Davis was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married on December 14, 1871, was the widow of his classmate, Lewis Cass Audenried (1862), Mrs Lydia (Leaman) Audenried, daughter of Jacob and Martha Leaman, of Lancaster. Two children were born to them. The only surviving child is Captain Robert Courtney Davis (1893 n; West Point, 1898), of the 17th Regiment, U. S. A. Later he was married to Miss Emma Mitsch, of Lancaster, who survives.

His death occurred in his room in the American House, Lancaster, early in the morning of April 12, 1909, the immediate cause being a hemorrhage. For several years he had been in ill health, his principal trouble being Bright's disease. He was buried in the cemetery at Conestoga Center, in Lancaster county.

[Lancaster Examiner (S. W.), Dec. 30, 1908, April 14, 1909; Intelligencer (S. W.), April 14, 1909; New Era (S. W.), April 14, 1909; S. P. Heilman, M. D.; A. S. Rengier; R. C. Rengier.]

1863.

William Rickenbaugh GERHART, A. M., oldest child of the Rev. E. V. Gerhart, D. D. (1838), and Eliza Rickenbaugh, his wife, was born at Gettysburg, Pa., January 10, 1844. His childhood and youth were spent at Gettysburg, Cincinnati, Ohio, where his father was a missionary from 1849 to 1851, and at Tiffin, Ohio, where his father was president of Heidelberg College from the latter date till he

moved to Lancaster in 1855 to become the first president of Franklin and Marshall College. William completed his preparation for college in the Preparatory Department of Franklin and Marshall, and then entered the Freshman class in 1859. In College he was a member of the Goethean Literary Society. He graduated with his class in 1863, but owing to the confusion incident to Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania no commencement exercises were held.

In September, 1862, while on a visit at Millersburg, Pa., he enlisted in Company E of the 6th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, and on September 15 was commissioned second lieutenant of this company, returned as "The Mountain Guards of the uniformed militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, belonging to the county of Dauphin." The militia at this time was called out on account of the danger threatened in connection with the battle of Antietam, and his company was in service less than a month. On July 2, 1863, he was mustered into service as first sergeant, and on August 26 promoted and commissioned second lieutenant of Independent Battery I, Pennsylvania Artillery, commanded by Captain Robert J. Nevin (1859). On January 7, 1864, he was mustered out with the battery. He then entered the military school established during the war in Philadelphia. After pursuing the prescribed course, he was graduated with the rank of major. On July 25, 1865, he was commissioned major of the 121st Regiment, Colored Infantry, by President Lincoln, and directed to report at once to Brevet Major General S. G. Burbridge, at Lexington, Ky. At Lexington he was ordered to Marysville, Ky., to report for duty to Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Gage. On October 25, 1865, he was transferred to the 125th Regiment, U. S. Colored Infantry, and then for a time was in charge of the military prison at Louisville, Ky. In 1866, on the recommendation of General William T. Sherman, he was promoted to the rank of colonel of his regiment, receiving his commission April 12 of the same year. Soon afterwards

he conducted his regiment, on foot, across the plains, through hostile Indians, to New Mexico, where he remained in command until he was mustered out with his regiment on December 20, 1867. Colonel Gerhart afterwards became a member of General George H. Thomas Post, No. 84, G. A. R., at Lancaster. Of this organization he was the commander for a number of years. He was also a member of the Knights of the Mystic Chain.

On his return to his home in Lancaster he entered the office of J. B. Livingston, Esq. (1897 h), afterwards for many years well known as a judge in the courts of Lancaster county. Soon after beginning his legal studies his eyes failed him, and for eight or more years he was compelled to abandon all study. During this period, in 1869, he became a member of the Reformed church, at Mercersburg, Pa., where his father then resided as president of the Theological Seminary.

On recovering the use of his eyes he became a solicitor of patents, and part of the time devoting some attention to civil engineering, with his office in Lancaster. For four and one-half years he was city engineer of Lancaster. As time went on he displayed great ability in his profession of patent solicitor, his applications to, and his arguments before, the United States Patent Office, in support of patents, being distinguished by their clearness, method, insight and wonderful exactness.

On April 12, 1882, Colonel Gerhart was married to Ellen, daughter of the late William Carpenter, of Lancaster. Mrs. Gerhart died June 3, 1902. Colonel Gerhart died without issue August 6, 1906, his death being caused by dropsy and heart disease. He was buried with military honors in Greenwood cemetery, Lancaster.

[Bates, Pa. Vols. 5:912, 1161; Lancaster Examiner (S. W.), Intelligencer (S. W.), and New Era (S. W.), Aug. 8, 1906; Rev. Dr. R. Leighton Gerhart.]

1867.

William Daniel SELTZER, Esq., A. M., the youngest son of John George and Priscilla (Livingood) Seltzer, was born January 21, 1844, on a farm near Womelsdorf, Berks county, Pa., where his ancestors had resided since the middle of the eighteenth century.

He attended the public schools of his neighborhood and prepared for college at "The Trappe" Academy, in Montgomery county, Pa. In 1863 he entered College as a Freshman, and in 1867 was graduated with his class. He was a member of the Diognothian Literary Society and of the Chi Phi fraternity, in the former organization being especially active in all oratorical and debating contests. The degree of A. M. he received "in course."

After his graduation he read law in Reading, Pa., in the office of his brother, John George Seltzer, and in 1869 he was admitted to the bar of Schuylkill county, Pa., at Pottsville, where he continued his residence and the practice of his profession until his death. As a lawyer, Mr. Seltzer was thorough and tireless. He loved a hard fight and delighted to champion the unpopular side. Alone and single handed he fought the celebrated Norman Fehr case through all the courts of the State, and won. As a political speaker he was widely and favorably known.

Mr. Seltzer was married on September 5, 1871, to Miss Anna Augusta Seitz, daughter of John and Helen Seitz, of Pottsville. Three children were born to them: John George (New England Conservatory of Music, 1893), of Pottsville; Mrs. Helen Seltzer Allison, and Earl, both of Philadelphia, where the widow also resides.

Mr. Seltzer died of Bright's disease on June 6, 1905, and is buried in the Presbyterian cemetery at Pottsville.

[Rev. A. O. Reiter.]

1868.

Charles Edwin GAST, LL. B., A. M., son of Christian and Maria (Eckert) Gast, and brother of the Rev. Dr. Frederick Augustus Gast (1856), was born at Lancaster, Pa., December 12, 1848. He prepared for college in the Lancaster High School, from which he was graduated in 1864, when he entered the Freshman class. In College he became a member of the Diognothian Literary Society and of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity. On his graduation in 1868 he delivered the Valedictory oration. The degree of A. M. he received "in course" in 1871.

After his graduation Mr. Gast entered the Albany, N. Y., Law School, from which he received the degree of LL. B. in 1870. He was admitted to the Bar at Lancaster January 26, 1870, where he practiced his profession until 1873, in partnership with the late Jacob L. Steinmetz, Esq. Having become attracted by the business opportunities of the West he went to Colorado and for a short time engaged with varying success in cattle and sheep raising. In 1874 Henry C. Thatcher, Esq. (1864), persuaded him to come to Pueblo, Colo., where he became a member of the firm of Thatcher and Gast, attorneys. This firm continued until the death of Judge Thatcher in 1884, except for a period of three years (1876-1879), when the senior member was the first chief justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado. Mr. Gast then continued the practice of his profession alone up to a few years before his death, when he formed a partnership with his son, continuing therein until his death.

In 1876 he was appointed general solicitor in Colorado for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, a position he held until the removal of that office to Denver, in 1906. He was attorney for the First National Bank of Pueblo, for the county of Pueblo, director of the First National Bank of Florence, Colo.; of the Pueblo Gas and Fuel Company, and vice-president of the Pueblo Business Men's Associa-

tion. In 1904-1905 he served as president of the Colorado Bar Association, and at the time of his death was president of the Pueblo County Bar Association. He was a member of the American Bar Association, and in 1904 served as a delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists which was held in St. Louis. As a lawyer most of his attention was given to corporation law, and in this particular line he was regarded as one of the most capable men in the West. Much of his practice was as the attorney of great railroad and corporation enterprises before the Supreme Court of his adopted State, the Federal Supreme Court in Washington, circuit courts, etc. In this work he was rewarded with both fame and fortune.

In the social life of Colorado Mr. Gast was well known. He was a member of the Pueblo, University, Minnequa, Arkansas Valley Automobile, and Denver Clubs, the Southern Colorado Pioneer Association, etc. He was a gentleman and a scholar, widely read in the best literature of the world, with the personality that attracts and holds the confidence of near friends, but does not readily or easily win general popularity with the masses.

He was a member of the Episcopal Church. In politics he was a Republican.

On June 10, 1875, Mr. Gast was married in Lancaster to Miss Elizabeth S. Schaeffer, daughter of the Hon. Bartram and Martha (Strickler) Schaeffer. Two children—sons—were born to them. The elder son died in childhood, and Mrs. Gast in 1907.

Mr. Gast died of heart trouble at Pueblo, April 8, 1908, and is buried in Roselawn cemetery of that city. His surviving son is Robert Schaeffer Gast, Esq. (Yale, 1902; Columbia University Law School, 1905), of Pueblo.

[College Student, May, 1908, 28: 250; F. and M. Weekly, April 15, 1908; Lancaster Examiner (S. W.), April 11, 1908; Lancaster New Era (S. W.), April 11, 1908; Pueblo Chieftain, April 9, 1908 (Portrait); Pueblo Star-Journal, April 12, 1908; Who's Who in America, 1908-1909; Rev. Dr. F. A. Gast.]

1874.

John Hancock FRY, Esq., the second son of John and Elizabeth (Merkel) Fry, was born at Fry's Mill, Ephrata township, Lancaster county, Pa., on January 21, 1850. His father was a miller at the homestead where this business has been carried on by members of the Fry family for six generations. Mr. Fry entered Franklin and Marshall Academy in the fall of 1869 and the following year the Freshman class of College, when he became a member of the Diognothian Literary Society. He was graduated with his class in 1874.

At the close of his college course he entered the law office of the Hon. A. Herr Smith in Lancaster, continuing under this preceptorship until his admission to the Lancaster Bar on February 17, 1877. From that time until his death he continuously practiced his profession, most of his business being in the Orphans' Court.

Mr. Fry took an active interest in public and political affairs. In politics he was an Independent Republican. He served one term as county solicitor (1883-1885), when he started a crusade against exorbitant bills on the part of aldermen, justices of the peace and constables, thus saving the county thousands of dollars. For one year he served as chairman of the Republican county committee. He was a member of the Young Republicans of Lancaster, and of the Lancaster County Historical Society. In his leisure moments he was fond of writing verses, many of which were published in local papers.

During one of his college vacations Mr. Fry met with an accident in his father's mill through which he lost his left hand.

He died of heart disease while at work seated at his office desk on April 22, 1908, and was buried in the cemetery at Bergstrasse, near Ephrata. He was unmarried. A number

of brothers and sisters survive him. B. Frank Kready (1895) and William Henry Kready (1898) are nephews.

[Lancaster Examiner (S. W.), April 25, 1908; Lancaster New Era (S. W.), April 25, 1908; Mrs. Katherine A. Kready.]

Rev. Thomas Arnold HUBER, son of Elias and Susanna (Arnold) Huber, was born in Springfield township, Bucks county, Pa., August 25, 1844. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood and at the age of eighteen moved with his parents to South Bethlehem, Pa.

The following year, 1863, he enlisted in Company A, 163d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, but before he saw service in a campaign he was taken ill with typhoid fever, after which he spent some time in the Charleston hospital and in a hospital in Chester county, Pa.

Returning from the army Mr. Huber was engaged at South Bethlehem at shoemaking until 1869, when he began his preparation for college under the Rev. Dr. Isaac K. Loos (1852), of Bethlehem. In 1872 he entered the Junior class of Franklin and Marshall and two years later graduated. He was a member of the Goethean Literary Society.

In the fall of 1874 Mr. Huber entered the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church at Lancaster, from which he was graduated in 1876. In May, 1876, he was licensed to preach by East Pennsylvania Classis at Millerstown (now Macungie), Pa., and on June 14 of the same year was ordained as pastor of the Broadheadsville, Pa., charge, consisting of four congregations, where he continued as pastor until 1886. In that year he became pastor of the charge at Bangor, Pa., which he served until 1889, when he accepted a call to the Towamensing charge in Carbon county, Pa. Here he remained until 1892, when he became pastor of Grace church, Hazleton, Pa. This was his last field of labor and it terminated in 1896 on account of physical disability, from which he suffered the remainder of his life.

On May 19, 1867, Mr. Huber was married to Miss Maria Naylor, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Naylor, of South Bethlehem. Three children were born to them, of whom one, together with the mother, survived the father.

The last seven years of his life Mr. Huber resided at South Bethlehem, where on July 23, 1904, he died. He was buried in the cemetery at Stone church, near Kreidersville, Pa.

[Rev. D. B. Clark; Rev. D. E. Schoedler.]

1880.

James MITCHELL, Jr., A. M., M. D., son and first child of the Rev. Dr. James Young and Henrietta (Michler) Mitchell, was born at Phillipsburg, N. J., October 10, 1859. His father (Union College, Valedictory, 1854, and Princeton Theological Seminary, 1857) was for more than a generation known to all the students at College as the pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Lancaster.

The subject of this sketch prepared for college at the Rugby Academy, in Philadelphia, and entered the Freshman class of Franklin and Marshall in 1876, when he became a member of the Diognothian Literary Society. He graduated with his class in 1880. In 1883 he received the degree of A. M. "in course."

In the fall of 1880 Mr. Mitchell entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1883. While at the university he became a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity.

Dr. Mitchell practiced his profession in Philadelphia from 1883 to 1898. He was resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital, 1883-1884; at the Presbyterian Hospital, 1884-1885; dispensary chief at the Presbyterian Hospital, 1885-1898, serving at the same time as assistant surgeon at the Wills Eye Hospital and dispensary physician at the Eye, Nose and Throat Hospital.

In 1898 he left Philadelphia to become assistant surgeon in the 9th Volunteer Infantry, a regiment which saw service in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. The following year he became major surgeon in the United States army, with service in northern Luzon, Philippine Islands, in hospitals at Orion and Bautista. In April, 1901, he resigned his commission in the army and returned to Lancaster, Pa., where he practiced his profession till a few months before his death.

Dr. Mitchell was a member of the following medical organizations: Lancaster County Medical Society, the Philadelphia Pathological Society, the Lancaster City and County Medical Society, the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the American Medical Association. He was also a member of Lancaster Lodge B. P. O. E., No. 134.

During the last three years of his life Dr. Mitchell suffered greatly from ailments which it is believed he contracted in the Philippines. In August, 1907, he went to a sanitarium at Greensburg, Pa., where he died January 6, 1908, of cancer. He was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery, Philadelphia.

Dr. Mitchell was unmarried. At the time of his death he was survived by his father (since deceased) and two sisters and a brother, Mrs. H. H. Hoyt, of Evanston, Ill.; Mrs. J. A. Maxwell, Lancaster, and Mr. Warren Mitchell, of Greensburg.

[Lancaster New Era, Jan. 8, 1909; Theodore B. Appel, M. D.]

1883.

John Quincy ADAMS, Esq., son of John Henry and Elena Heim (Beissel) Adams, was born at Freeburg, Pa., on August 3, 1863. At an early age he removed with his parents to Shamokin, Pa., where he attended the public schools until the age of fifteen. He then entered the Selinsgrove Missionary Institute, at Selinsgrove, Pa., to prepare for college, which he entered as a Freshman in 1879. He

became a member of the Diognothian Literary Society and graduated with his class in 1883.

After his graduation he began the study of law in the office of W. H. M. Oran, Esq., at Shamokin, and in 1887, at Sunbury, he was admitted to the Northumberland County Bar. For two years he remained with Mr. Oran, and then, in 1888, opened an office of his own, where he continued to practice his profession successfully until his death. From March, 1893, to March 1894, he was solicitor of the borough of Shamokin.

Mr. Adams had the qualities of head and heart which endeared him to his associates. His musical attainments added to the pleasure of numerous festive functions. He was secretary of the local lodge of Elks and was prominently identified with Camp No. 149 of the P. O. S. of A. He was also a member of the Cresco Club and the local bar association.

On June 14, 1893, Mr. Adams was married to Miss Minnie Minerva Young, daughter of James H. and Maggie (Devling) Young, of Shamokin. No children were born to them. Mr. Adams died of pneumonia on April 6, 1908, and is buried in the Shamokin cemetery. His wife, his mother and two sisters survive him.

[College Student, May, 1908, 28: 250; F. and M. Weekly, April 8, 1908; Shamokin Daily News, April 6, 1908; Miss Emma Adams Miller.]

Rev. Milton Horace MILL, A. M., son of Daniel and Annie (Eberhart) Mill, was born on a farm at Cooperstown, Pa., some three miles from Allentown, on November 17, 1857. His early education was in the country schools, but at the age of fifteen he spent a year in a boys' academy at Lancaster, Pa. After this he taught a country school for two years in Lehigh county, Pa., and then became a student at the Normal School at Kutztown, Pa., where he took up the study of the classics for the purpose of fitting himself for college.

In 1880 he entered the Sophomore class of College and three years later was graduated with his class. Immediately after his graduation he entered the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, from which he was graduated in 1886. The same year he received the degree of A. M. "in course." While in College Mr. Mill was a member of the Goethean Literary Society.

From 1886 to the time of his death he was actively and successfully engaged in the ministry. He was licensed to preach by Goshenhoppen Classis, and on June 7, 1886, he was received into Tohickon Classis, by which Classis, on June 27 of the same year, he was ordained as pastor of St. Peter's church, Easton, Pa. He served this congregation in the Reformed Church until May, 1890, when he became pastor of Harrold's church, a rural congregation near Greensburg, Pa. In 1891 he entered the Protestant Episcopal Church, having been ordained to the diaconate and priesthood by the Right Rev. N. S. Rulison, D. D., Bishop of Central Pennsylvania. For one year, until May, 1892, he served Christ church, Lykens, Pa., after which he became rector of St. David's church, at Scranton, Pa., where he remained until 1897. In August of that year he became rector of St. Andrew's church, St. Johnsbury, Vt. Here he remained until September, 1899, when he became rector of Christ church, Canaan, Conn., serving the latter parish until March, 1905. He then became rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Baltimore, Md., where he continued until his death.

Mr. Mill was always a ready writer and contributed many articles to newspapers, the *Reformed Church Messenger*, the *New York Churchman*, and to his parish paper in Baltimore, called *The Chimes*. Frequently his publications took the form of verse.

While living in Connecticut Mr. Mill became a member of the Litchfield County University Club, an organization

in which he retained his membership up to the time of his death.

On May 31, 1888, Mr. Mill was married to Miss Margaret K. Saylor, daughter of David R. and Annie E. Saylor, of Lancaster. One child was born to them.

Mr. Mill died of typhoid fever at his home in Baltimore on June 7, 1908. He is buried in the Lorraine cemetery, Baltimore. His widow and a son, Robert Rulison Mill, survive.

[Lancaster New Era, June 8, 1908; Reformed Church Messenger, June 25, 1908; Mrs. Margaret K. Mill.]

1884.

Daniel Elmer ESCHBACH, youngest son of David and Sarah (Eschbach) Eschbach, was born at Paradise, Northumberland county, Pa., April 25, 1864. Henry Clay Eschbach (1880) was his brother, and Edmund R. (1859) and David Joshua Eschbach (1862) were half brothers.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of his native place and later the Limestoneville, Pa., Academy, until the fall of 1879, when he entered Franklin and Marshall Academy, where he spent a year in his final preparation for college. In 1880 he entered the Freshman class and in 1884 graduated. While in College he became a member of the Goethean Literary Society and of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity.

Immediately after graduation Mr. Eschbach went to Des Moines, Iowa, and took up clerical work in the New England Loan and Trust Company, where he remained until 1891, when he was transferred to the Kansas City, Mo., office of the same company. Here he remained until 1898, when he returned to Des Moines to engage in insurance work, which he followed till 1900. He then became book-keeper, and later office manager, of the N. M. Stark & Co. Bridge Company, a position in which he labored until within a day of his death.

Mr. Eschbach died of chronic nephritis, complicated with

asthenic pneumonia, on November 25, 1908, and was buried at Albia, Iowa, in the Oakview cemetery. He was unmarried.

[H. C. Eschbach, M. D.]

1885.

David LEVAN, Esq., son of Joseph and Caroline M. (Bechtel) Levan, was born at Jacksonwald, Berks county, Pa., on December 24, 1858. The Levan family is of Huguenot descent and they were among the earliest settlers in Berks county. His maternal grandmother was a daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Jonathan Jones, of the American Revolution, whose father, David Jones, came to America from Wales about 1730.

Mr. Levan's early education was received in the public schools. In 1878 he entered Palatinate College, Myerstown, Pa., to prepare himself for college. He graduated from this institution in 1882, and in the fall of the same year entered the Divinity School of Harvard University. Owing to trouble with his eyes he returned home about Christmas of that year, and then in the fall of 1883 entered the Junior class of Franklin and Marshall. At College he was a member of the Diognothian Literary Society and of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. He was graduated with his class in 1885.

After graduation Mr. Levan read law in the office of George F. Baer, Esq. (1860 n.), in Reading, Pa., and was admitted to the Berks County Bar at that place on November 14, 1887. He practiced his profession in Reading until 1904, going back and forth to his home in the country every day. In 1890 he was elected county solicitor of Berks county for a term of one year.

In 1883 he moved to St. Lawrence (now Esterly), about half a mile from his birthplace. Here he died of tuberculosis on July 10, 1904. He is buried in the Schwartzwald cemetery at Jacksonwald. He was unmarried.

[Miss Laura E. Levan.]

1899.

Franklin Pierce MILLER, A. M., son of Peter and Susan (Epler) Miller, was born near Fritztown, Berks county, Pa., July 27, 1871. He attended the public schools of his native village and by the time he was sixteen had fitted himself for teaching in the rural schools of Berks county, where he taught for five years, until 1892, when he entered as a student in the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown. From this institution he was graduated in 1893. The two years following he was principal of the schools of Leesport, in Berks county, at the same time preparing himself for college. He entered the Freshman class in 1895 and was graduated in 1899. He was a Goethean. He received his degree of A. M. "in course" in 1902.

In the fall of 1899 Mr. Miller entered the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church at Lancaster, where he pursued his theological studies for a year and a half, at which time he was elected instructor of physics and German in the Normal School at Kutztown. While filling this position he continued his studies in the Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1903. On May 27 of this year he was licensed to preach by Lebanon Classis of the Reformed Church in the United States. However, he never entered the ministry, although he frequently preached for various congregations in Berks and Lehigh counties, and had several offers to become the pastor of influential congregations.

During the summer of 1904 Mr. Miller took a special course in physics in the University of Chicago. As a teacher of physics he met with more than ordinary success. In 1905 he published a *Manual of Physics*, a work of 300 pages.

Mr. Miller was a member of the Pennsylvania German Society, of the I. O. O. F. at Sinking Spring, and of the Masonic lodge at Kutztown.

On July 2, 1901, he was married to Miss M. Ella Krick, youngest daughter of the late Adam B. and Lucy (Reber)

Krick, of Sinking Spring, Pa., and sister of the Rev. Thomas H. Krick (1892). One child was born to them, LeRoy, who with Mrs. Miller survives.

Mr. Miller was very much interested in the X-ray, with which he experimented a great deal after he became a teacher of physics at Kutztown. As a result his hands became sore and finally his whole body became affected, developing ultimately into tuberculosis of the bones. During the last three years of his life he was a constant sufferer, and from September, 1907, he was confined to his bed. He died in the Reading Hospital on January 2, 1909, and was buried in St. John's cemetery at Sinking Spring.

[F. and M. Weekly, Jan. 13, 1909; Reformed Church Messenger, Jan. 28, 1909; Rev. T. H. Krick.]

1907.

Robert Henry DE LONG, son of Dr. Wilson D. De Long (University of Vermont, Medical Department, 1883; University of Pennsylvania, Dental Department, 1894) and Louisa C. (Heffner) De Long, was born at Pikesville, Berks county, Pa., June 10, 1885. He attended the schools of Reading, Pa., and in 1904 graduated with honors, in the classical course, from the High School, delivering the Faculty oration. In the High School he took an active interest in all affairs of the school and of his class. During his Junior year, he served as class president. He won the Alumni gold medal in an oratorical contest in 1904, was captain of his class debating team that won the prize during his Senior year, and was leader of the school's Glee Club. He was a member of the Tau Delta Sigma High School fraternity.

In the fall of 1904 he entered the Sophomore class of College, taking the classical course, with a view of fitting himself for the ministry. At College he became a member of the Goethean Literary Society and of the Phi Kappa

Sigma fraternity. During the whole of his College life he was a member of the College Glee and Mandolin Clubs, being the leader of the latter organization during his Senior year. But better than his qualities of leadership was his rare ability to make and keep friends. Toward the end of his College career he lost considerable time on account of ill health, but he manifested great will power in continuing his work in order to receive his degree with his class in 1907. After graduation he spent some time at the White Haven (Pa.) Sanatorium, seeking relief from tuberculosis of the throat, with which he was afflicted. Realizing that the struggle was in vain he then returned home to await with patience and beautiful resignation the end. He died March 31, 1908, and is buried in the Charles Evans cemetery, Reading. Mr. De Long is survived by his parents, one sister and two brothers.

[F. and M. Weekly, April 8, 1908; Rev. Thomas W. Dickert.]

SUMMARY.

This, the twelfth and thirteenth numbers of the Obituary Record, comprises the eighth and ninth parts of the second volume. It contains sketches of the lives of thirty-five graduates and one correction to a sketch previously published. Twelve of these men were graduates of Marshall College and twenty-three of Franklin and Marshall. The total number of sketches published in the thirteen numbers of the Record is 393, of this number 168 being graduates of Marshall College and 225 of Franklin and Marshall. Twenty of the men included in this year's Record, were members of the Goethean Literary Society and fifteen of the Diognothian.

Of these thirty-five men twenty-seven were married and eight were unmarried. Five of the married men had no children. To the twenty-two married men eighty-seven children are reported as having been born, or four per father. Fifty-three children survived their fathers, or an average of over two per father. Of the children of these men sixteen are reported as having had a college education, either in full or in part. The average age of these thirty-five men was sixty-eight years, one month, and twenty-four days.

Seven of the men were ministers of the gospel, ten were lawyers, three doctors, three educators, one engineer, and one a farmer. Three devoted themselves to business enterprises and three served as judges. Two served in the Union Army during the Civil War.

Thirty of these men were born in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland, two in New Jersey, and one in Virginia. At the time of death twenty-seven were residents of Pennsylvania, two of Maryland, two of Iowa, and one each of Ohio, Illinois, Colorado, and California.

The causes of death have not always been given. The following are the causes and the number who died of each so far as this item of information could be obtained: heart disease, six; infirmities incident to old age, four; pneumonia, three; tuberculosis, three; paralysis, two; apoplexy, two; cancer, two; Bright's disease, two; asthma, one; acute indigestion, one; cerebral hemorrhage, one; typhoid fever, one.

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